

MARCH, 1931

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Vol. XIV, No. 3

BISHOP WM W
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THE ROTARIAN

The Magazine of Service



*The Cradle
of Texas Liberty*



To Make Your Acquaintance

THE McALPIN is a Fifteen-million dollar hotel, without ostentation. It contents itself with serving so well that the guest remembers the service and allows the perfect details to form an agreeable background.

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The New York Rotary Club headquarters, on the 22nd floor, is a convenience to visiting Rotarians.



Rotarian L. M. BOOMER, Managing Director



Bill O'Laden, Traffic Expert

Bill's Wife Has a Dream

I MADE me office ear-ly th' day, an' as I starts to shed me coat, a dum fier-rce noise lets loose. But Divvle th' attention I gives it. In blows th' sweet young thing from th' Boss' office. "Bill, do ye not hear th' Buzzer?" she says. "What's wr-rong, dear," I says, "an' what's that noise a disturbin' me quiet?"

"'Tis ye that's wr-rong," she says, "listen"—and th' dum noise lets go agin. "What's that?" I says. "'Tis th' Boss' Buzzer," she says. "Does he like th' noise? If he can stand it I can," I says. "I believe in ivery man havin' what he wants." "He wants ye, Bill," she says. "I get ye," I says, "when th' Boss' Buzzer buzzes, he'd buzz me," an' in I goes.

"Bill," says th' Boss, "I've a letther from a R-rotarian," listen,—"Tell Bill to put more punch in th' next time." "I'll not," I says. "'Tis me head near busted for th' punch I put in at th' weddin' last night." "Wrong," he says, "get it straight." "Right ye ar', 'tis straight fr' me next time."

"Listen," he says, "in yer next article tell the R-rotarians how up to twenty year ago there do be many methods iv shippin' freight. Explain how wan year lather there do be but wan. Mention how 19 year ago, we started in th' shippin' business. They'll draw their own conclusions." "Likewise their checks fr' a smaller sum fr' their shippin' bills," I says. "Right ye are, an' write ye must about our offices an' loadin' facilities. Make 'em vision 'em, Bill," he says.

"I get ye. Listen, me auld woman had a vision last night. 'Bill,' she says, wakin' me up, 'I've had a dream. 'Twas a fine dream, Bill, all about a sure way to save money. I forget how it wint, but—' I'll tell yet how it wint,' I says. 'Ship yer goods by th' Trans-Continental Freight Co. an' that's no dream, it's a fact.'"

Watch this space next month for Bill's next paper, and in the meantime, write for our book on "FACTS FOR FREIGHT FORWARDERS."

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THE ROTARIAN

March, 1919
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Rotary and Its Magazine

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International Association of Rotary Clubs

Is an organization of the Rotary clubs in over 400 of the principal cities of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, China and Uruguay, with headquarters at 910 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The name is sometimes abbreviated to I. A. of R. C.

Objects of the I. A. of R. C.

First: To encourage, promote and supervise the organization of Rotary Clubs in all commercial centers thruout the world.

Second: To co-ordinate, standardize and generally direct the work and activities, other than local activities, of all affiliated Rotary Clubs.

Third: To encourage and foster, thru its own activities and thru the medium of affiliating Rotary Clubs:

- High ethical standards in business and professions.
- The ideal of *service* as the basis of all worthy enterprise.
- The active interest of every Rotarian in the civic, commercial, social and moral welfare of his community.
- The development of a board of acquaintanceship as an opportunity for service as well as an aid to success.
- The interchange of ideas and of business methods as a means of increasing the efficiency and usefulness of Rotarians.
- The recognition of the worthiness of all legitimate occupations and the dignifying of the occupation of each Rotarian as affording him an opportunity to serve society.

Fourth: To create, adopt and preserve an emblem, badge, or other insignia of International Rotary for the exclusive use and benefit of all Rotarians.

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CRADLE OF TEXAS' LIBERTY (Page 102) *By Porter F. Loring*
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THE advertising pages of THE ROTARIAN are open only to advertisers of acknowledged standing and respectability. Advertisements will not be accepted from those who are engaged in doubtful or irregular enterprises or whose records give evidence even of a disposition to disregard correct business methods or recognized standards of commercial or professional honor.

42,000 Copies of this Issue were printed

The Rotary Foundation

By Arch C. Klumph

PLANS for the Rotary Foundation or Endowment Fund were laid in 1917 and made possible by an amendment to the International Constitution in 1918.

As Rotary grows, it is quite sure to be only a matter of time when its many good works will be appreciated by those possessors of more than the necessary amount of wealth, and such members will take advantage of the opportunity to utilize Rotary as a means of disposing of the income from their surplus funds in a truly helpful and beneficial way.

It is a new idea for the conservation and efficient utilization of the proceeds of wealth. It offers advantages to those who desire to make bequests for educational, charitable or any other helpful and upbuilding purpose. This plan should be especially attractive to the following:

- 1st—Possessors of wealth who have no direct heirs.
- 2nd—Possessors of wealth who, after providing for children and relatives, have a surplus remaining.
- 3rd—Possessors of wealth who, after caring for children and relatives out of income, desire to have the principal used for the good of humanity.

It is an erroneous, altho a popular, opinion that in order to be benevolent, one must be a millionaire.

Donations should not be withheld because deemed insufficient. Rotary should appreciate the smallest contribution to the Foundation as being given in the same spirit as tho it were a great fortune.

Contributions to the Rotary Foundation can be made on different plans, such as the following:

- 1st—The funds may be placed in the hand of Rotary as trustee, the income only to be spent each year.
- 2nd—Funds may be given for a term of years, the income only to be expended, and the principal to be returned to the donor at the end of the term.
- 3rd—Funds may be given with no restrictions as to using the principal.

In placing funds with the Rotary Foundation, the donor may stipulate the exact purpose for which they may be used, or the purpose may be left entirely in the hands of the International Board.

Rotary retains, however, the right to reject any offering should there be circumstances connected with it which make it seem inadvisable to accept.

This plan is an insurance to the donor against unwise use of income and principal by beneficiaries; and an assurance that by a union of available funds the civic, moral and mental welfare of humanity will be benefited.

Rotary might provide a Board of Trustees consisting of five members to administer the Fund or Endowment. This Board of Trustees should not be newly appointed or elected each year, but should serve for a long term of years. The Convention delegates, however, should retain the power to recall one or all at any time.

The Rotary Foundation gives a new significance to the ownership of wealth.

Instead of diverting ownership, it perpetuates it, and at the same time guarantees proper custody, management and use of income.

It makes the accumulation of wealth respectable and more desirable by insuring the usefulness of that wealth.

It makes it honorable for a man to build up a fortune in the community, because it provides the means for the return of that fortune as a whole, or in part, for the permanent service of humanity.

It eliminates the stigma of selfishness that too often goes with the accumulation of money.

A man once said to me: "Will not Rotary become involved in many difficulties in endeavoring to dispense these endowment funds?" My reply was: "Rotary is on earth for the very purpose of becoming involved in difficult and yet helpful problems."

There are so many avenues open in which Rotary could render great service with the use of endowment funds, that the space allotted to me in this issue by the editor will not permit going into detail.

THE ROTARIAN

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The Magazine of Service

Vol. XIV

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Johnny Comes Limping Home

By Garrard Harris

PROGRESS toward the Rhine has been glorious—heroic. But what of the retrograde movement toward civil life of those who left on distant battlefield limb or strength or ability to earn, as their offering upon the altar of Liberty and in their Nation's cause?

They are coming back in larger numbers every week. The fact has not been advertised or emphasis laid upon the growing lists of seriously wounded, but for months there has been a steady infiltration of men who will never "carry on" again, save to bravely attempt some of those victories we are assured peace offers, no less renowned and quite as good in all respects as those of War.

We know just about how many of these permanently disabled men there will be. Four years of statistical data from the Allies discloses the fact that for every million men under arms, every twelve months inexorably grinds out ten thousand of them who will have been so disabled by wounds or disease, that it will be impossible for them to return to civil life as earning units unless they are especially trained.

We know further that half of the ten thousand will be medical cases—heart strain, tuberculosis, hernia, miscellaneous results of exposure, and disease. The other five thousand will be composed of surgical cases. We even know that of the surgical cases only about 500 will be actual dismemberments. So the term "cripple" applies to only a small percentage.

Chance, Not Charity

The backflow of permanently disabled is reckoned in reliable figures. An army of 2,000,000 gives us 20,000 a year—not merely men who have permanent injuries, but men who are occupationally and economically *hors de combat*, and this irrespective of the varying degrees of fighting. Actual active service with all the ferocity the Allies have withstood for four years hardly results in more permanent disabilities than disease, accident and exposure.

The U. S. Government has recognized its duty toward these men, and acted upon the conception that justice, and not alms, was due. It was determined to offer them not charity, but a chance. As the citizens were taken from civil life in the fullness of health and strength, where each was making a living according to his capabilities and opportunity, the Government's conception was that restoration, so far as possible, should be offered them. Physical handicaps should be neu-

tralized artificially to the fullest extent known; remaining assets developed to greatest possibility by highly specialized training, and work provided afterward suitable to the re-educated men—then they be given a fair start in that work. All this to be free, and in addition to the disability compensation.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Representative Sears of Florida introduced simultaneously in Senate and House last April a measure which had the approval of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Federation of Labor and the Administration. Hearings were held on the bill by a joint committee. It past the Senate without dissenting vote, the House similarly, and was approved by the President June 27, 1918.

The work of vocationally rehabilitating permanently disabled men (of army and navy) was placed entirely under jurisdiction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and a preliminary appropriation of \$2,000,000 was made with which to start the work off.

The first week in September, 1918, two months and a week after the bill became a law, the Fed-

eral Board was placing disabled men for re-education. By October 30 there were over 1,600 cases being handled, and applications were pouring in. By January 1, 1919, the number had increased to over 3,000.

Provisions of Law

In brief, the law provides that every person, after his discharge from army or navy, who, in the opinion of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, is unable to carry on a gainful occupation, or to resume his former occupation, or to enter some other occupation, shall be furnished by the Board, where feasible, such vocational rehabilitation as the Board may prescribe and provide.

The Board, in determining its policy, announced that there was absolutely no limit upon the choice open to the disabled American fighters—but that whatever offered the greatest opportunity for civilian usefulness, personal happiness and content, with pecuniary reward according to the capabilities of the man, should be freely and generously his.

Something over 400 trades, professions, occupations and callings are now listed and open for the men to make choice of. If there are cases requiring education in lines not catalogued, the special necessities of the individual will be met.

The Federal Board has not as a rule undertaken any instruction while the men are convalescent. There are possible cases where, with consent of the medical authorities of the hospitals, a lengthy convalescence may be utilized in starting a man slated for disability discharge upon some preliminary study, but this is not the general plan. The Federal Board has heretofore only to do with the man after medical and surgical attention have ceased, this being according to law.

Operate by Districts

It is a civil process entirely, this unmaking a soldier, and fitting him back into civil life. It is wholly voluntary on the part of the man himself. The opportunity is waiting for him, and he has only to accept it to get without money and without price the very best the world affords in the way of making him a useful, productive citizen again, with his disability compensation in addition to his earnings.

In order to make the opportunities more accessible to men who have been discharged, the country has been divided into districts of several states each, and branch offices opened, each in



One-armed instructor and pupil in mechanical drafting.

charge of a district vocational officer and a staff consisting of a physician, vocational advisers, placement officer, and such office staff as required.

The offices of the Retraining Division of the Federal Board are:

Boston, Mass., Room 433, Tremont Building.

New York City, Room 711, 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Philadelphia, 1000 Penn Square Building, Philadelphia.

Washington, D. C., 606 F Street, N. W.

Atlanta, Ga., Chandler Building.

New Orleans, La., 822 Maison Blanche Annex.

Cincinnati, Ohio, 906 Mercantile Library Bldg.

Chicago, Ill., 1600 The Westminister, 110 South Dearborn St.

St. Louis, Mo., 517 Chemical Building.

Minneapolis, Minn., Room 742, Metropolitan Bank Bldg.

wife during his training period, his allowance is \$75 per month.

If he does not live with his wife during training, the wife is allowed \$30 per month and \$10 per month for each child up to three.

If the ex-soldier has a dependent mother she will receive the same amount as was allotted her while the man was on active service.

If the candidate was a commissioned officer, his training allowance will be the rate of pay he received for his last month of active service, but no allotment to dependents in addition.

The man is given transportation to the point at which he will take up his studies. His matriculation fees, tuition, books, laboratory or other expenses of the sort are paid.

Using Educational Plants

The vast educational resources of the country are utilized; trade schools, technical schools, com-

No time limit is set for completion of a course. Welfare of the man is the prime consideration; equipping him thoroly the main object. Progress is dependent upon the capabilities of the student and these vary with the individuals. One thing is certain, he is to be kept at his studies until he is qualified to go out in the world and use the training he has received—gain his living by it in fair competition with men who have never been disabled.

When the student finishes, the placement authorities have found employment for him, if his training is in a wage-earning occupation. He is inducted into the job as a probationer, supervised until his adjustment is complete, and facilitated in every possible way. His training allowance is continued during this period. When he is finally placed upon the pay roll as a competent worker, his compensation from the War Risk Insurance Bureau begins. This is quite unaffected by the amount of his earnings and is determined by the nature and extent of his injuries.

Danger of Sinecures

It is not necessary for an injured man to go directly from hospital into training, altho it is preferable. If the man has made an attempt to earn his living, and finds himself so seriously handicapt that he is unable to successfully engage in his old occupation or other civil pursuit, he may, without prejudice, be received and given such vocational re-education as may be required.

The great danger is in the disabled men taking sinecure jobs offered mainly, at this time, thru



Class at lecture on machine shop practice; many disabled ex-soldiers in the class.

Denver, Colorado, 909 Seventeenth St.

San Francisco, Cal., 997 Monadnock Bldg.

Seattle, Wash.

Dallas, Texas, 810 Western Indemnity Building, 1000 Main Street.

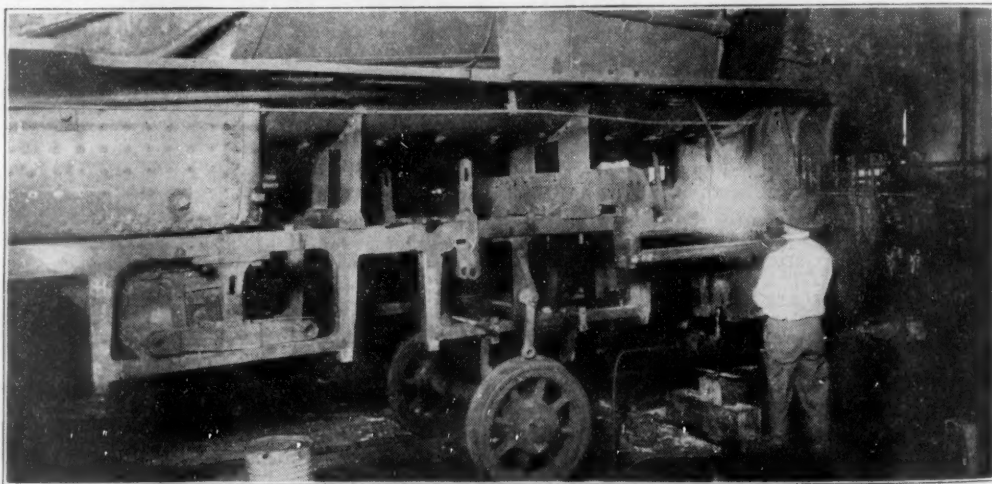
The disabled man applying to any of the offices is required to establish his identity, service, and discharge for disability. His industrial history is taken, with such other information required. The vocational adviser confers with him in endeavor to diagnose his case. Primarily, the object is to see if the subject has any skilled trade knowledge which may be built upon, or specialized in adaptation to his remaining capabilities. If so, the task of re-educating him is much easier, for previous experience in a skilled trade is a valuable asset. There are practically none of these occupations not susceptible of adjustment in some manner to meet the deficiencies of disabled men.

Training Allowances

If the subject had no especial trade or calling—and this condition is not unusual—the problem is much more difficult. The task then is to ascertain the talents, tastes, inclinations and fitness of the man. There are many things to be taken in consideration. He may desire to re-educate for a certain trade, but there may be complications affecting his health which absolutely preclude it—and usually the disabled man has more than one trouble. All these matters must be carefully considered.

A decision is finally arrived at and approved. If he is single, his "training allowance" of \$65 a month begins. This is for his subsistence.

If the candidate is married and lives with his



Oxy-acetylene welder student repairing a locomotive by this new process which offers great opportunity for re-trained men.

mercial and professional schools, land grant colleges, and universities. Many industries were arranged with for classes to go directly in the works and receive instruction under actual working conditions.

The courses given the men have in almost every instance been revised by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. "Commonsense education," as it is coming to be known, is the object. Most of the frills, furbelows and nonessentials have been lopt off. The result is a practical course, designed for service.

Instruction is in small groups, in order that greater attention can be given to individuals. No two cases are precisely alike, nor can teaching be designed broadly under the heading of particular injuries. Necessarily, each man must be given the maximum of instructive treatment by teachers especially trained and engaged for this work.

patriotism and charity. Patriotism will not always continue at the high pitch which now willingly burdens pay rolls with incompetents, and tho charity "suffereth long and is kind," it is not usually dispensed in such lavish manner. In the inevitable readjustment after the war the incompetents will be first to suffer and first to go off the pay rolls. The trained, skilled worker will enhance in value.

In order to make the program a success, there must be hearty co-operation on the part of business men everywhere, and a thoro understanding by these business men of the fact that when the disabled soldiers have been retrained they are only offered for the various employments when they are thoroly competent to handle those employments.

In other words, the business men and employers must entirely rid their minds of the idea

that employment is being sought for these men on a basis of charity, or that these men expect to be given more consideration than any other competent workers.

Let the employers get their minds off the fact that these retrained workers have suffered injuries. The injury has nothing to do with the man's efficiency in the line for which he has been trained. That is the secret of vocational rehabilitation: the taking of his remaining capabilities and capitalizing them so that they will function at 100 per cent.

Rotary's Co-operation

An illustration can be made by citing the possible case of a man who has lost both legs and has been retrained as a tailor. The presence or absence of legs has nothing to do with his efficiency as a tailor, because he does that work with his hands. He may have some difficulty in getting about, but this is a minor matter and does not affect the work he does, and he should be judged solely upon his capacity to do work, and not upon his disabilities, which do not particularly concern the occupation for which he has been trained.

With a thoro understanding of these principles the efforts of the Federal Board to place the retrained men will be greatly facilitated if the members of Rotary will lend their co-operation in the general aim to place these retrained men back in the various lines of industry.

The employers by understanding these fundamentals will know that by taking on these retrained men they will not be bringing into their factories or organizations men who will not fit in or who might prove disturbing elements in that they would require special consideration.

There is nothing of the sort asked on behalf of the retrained disabled men, and these men themselves are the last ones who would ask or expect special consideration. There is an almost fierce resentment exhibited by them toward anything of the sort. They pursue their courses of training largely with the idea of making themselves as good as other men in the particular line for which they are endeavoring to qualify. They do not want to feel in any sense inferior to any other man, and this sturdy spirit has much to do with the success of making capable men out of what might otherwise be human wrecks.

Value of Retained Man

The retrained man as a rule wants nothing but a chance and a square deal from the employer, and his army life having caused him to entertain a higher appreciation of the value of a square deal, he is prepared to do his part and more, in extending that same thing to his employer.

He has had the benefit of discipline and he knows the value and effectiveness of thoro organization. These contribute to make him a more valuable man perhaps than the man who has not had army experience. He is prepared to take his place in the ranks, do his full duty as a member of the organization, and bring to it some large measure of that enthusiastic spirit which has made American soldiers the wonder of all other nations.

Aside from the relations of the employer to the retrained man, there is a community duty due him also. Not all of these men are going into wage-earning employments. A great many of them are qualifying in trades, professions and occupations where they will be, so to speak, "on their own" and dependent upon public patronage or public employment for their support. It is not asking too much of the public to suggest that



Instructor and pupils at the casting machine in the printing shop of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled men, which is working with the U. S. Federal Board of Vocational Education.

where this condition obtains there should be very properly a preference shown to the man who is bravely endeavoring to re-establish him. He should be given every facility, and some special consideration.

It may be that by reason of his injuries he can not be as active as a man who has not been hurt, and in this regard the public can make up to him by giving him some substantial evidence of its appreciation, and by seeking him out and directing business to him. These cases, however, will be rare, but nevertheless they are matters of community pride, practical community patriotism, and no more than the decency which should always be exhibited by a community which is the beneficiary of the blood shed by the man who has come back into that community and asks not charity but a chance.

Field for Practical Work

There is a vast field of practical work which can be done by the members of Rotary clubs in every community. Leaders as they are, in the various lines of life, they can make the disabled man who has come back, and who is putting up a brave fight for existence, their special charge.

The Rotary clubs can do a great deal in their respective communities to keep alive that real patriotism which does not exhaust itself by flag waving or cheering, and to foster the patriotism which shows its faith by its works.

There are many disabled men who have as yet failed to take advantage of the opportunities of retraining, which opportunities are still open for them. Many of these men have been given employments where they do no particular thing well, nor are expected to do anything well.

Individual employers have endeavored to manifest their appreciation and their practical patriotism in this manner without publicity, and without putting it upon the ground of patriotism, but unfortunately many of these friends have been mistaken, and the man whom it was sought to benefit is really in the end going to be damaged.

How can this be true? The inquiry is a natural one. It is because that in the coming years patriotism is not going to remain at the same

high pitch at which it is today. It is bound to wane when the necessity for its being at the present pitch has past. It will be there nevertheless in the hearts of our citizens and ready to be manifested again when the case arises, but will be overshadowed by the affairs of everyday life.

The ebb and flow of business, of trade, commerce and manufacture, and the everyday affairs will again engage our attention. The competitions in business and manufacture will be resumed keenly and the old economic law of the survival of the fittest will come back into being.

Looking to the Future

By the operation of these laws the incompetents will suffer as they have always suffered. The disabled man who today is drawing a salary for doing practically nothing, who has been given a sinecure position by some charitably inclined and patriotic employer, will find himself out in the cold with nothing to offer an employer as justification for his employment. In addition to knowing no one thing well, he will be handicapped by his injuries.

Ten years from now the handicapped man who in addition can offer no particular service will be in a deplorable state and will surely come back upon the public or his relatives for support.

In view of this probable eventuality, is it not the part of practical, common sense on the part of employers and others who have the welfare of the disabled returned soldier at heart, to induce him to give up his present employment where he is practically a pensioner, and enter upon the free course of training and education which now awaits him.

In all cases the effort will be made to fit him for that occupation in which he can gain the best livelihood with the best chances of steady employment, and wherein he will have the best opportunity for development to the end of his safety and comfort, and that of his dependents, and to the further end of taking fear out of his heart and giving him that confidence and serenity which only those who are competent may have.

These are a few of the practical things which the members of the Rotary may accomplish. The Federal Board for Vocational Education stands ready and willing and anxious to co-operate with them, and anxious to do all things possible for the benefit, the real permanent benefit, of our fighters who have given so much, and who are entitled to the very best we can do for them.

Note: This article by Garrard Harris, author of "The Redemption of the Disabled," was written at the request of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education expressly for THE ROTARIAN.

Rotarians Aid Work

Rotarians are co-operating with the Federal Board in the great work of retraining men for industrial independence. A number of clubs have provided revolving funds from which loans are made to men to tide them over the period of waiting until their allowances from the Government begin to come to them. Rotarians also have been requested to act the part of "next friend" to advise with and encourage soldiers who are being retrained. They are urged to bring the work of the Federal Board to the attention of the soldiers and sailors with whom they come in contact, and direct them to the nearest Retraining Division office. In some instances a Rotary club has underwritten the total revolving fund for the Division and asked the other clubs to participate.

Cradle of Texas' Liberty

By Porter F. Loring

SAN ANTONIO ROTARIANS had a wonderful time when the district conference met here in February. Maybe it is looking too far in advance and is being a bit too ambitious, but every one of us Rotarians is all keyed now with anticipation and hope that the time will come when trains will be pulling into the old town bearing Rotarians for the annual convention. Having had the district conference, San Antonio, at a later day, wants this larger body of good fellows, and she wants them bad.

It has always been the prideful boast of San Antonians that no people in the world could be gladder to see visitors. It always gives them a chance to brag about their ancestors, and show the city off, and tell about O. Henry's having lived in it, and how Theodore Roosevelt had to come all the way down here to organize his Rough Riders, and thousands of other things that outsiders forget now and then but which will be modestly confided in detail to the Rotarians when they get here.

San Antonio likes to see visitors because she can show the visitors how much she thinks of them, and when the anticipated guests are to be Rotarians—well!

It is to give these coming visitors to this old Texas town a foreshadowing of what they are to see that I write the following thumb-nail sketch of the Alamo (see front cover) and touch upon some of the city's other features. (It gives me a chance to steal the stuff of some of my fellow Rotarians before they can tell it to you.)

Historic, Romantic Alamo

The Alamo is the city's very biggest thing; it is its heart—its very soul. The little old church in which Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie and their 181 companions died 6 March, 1836, that Texas might be free, is to every native son a sacred and reverent thing. It is not only the "Cradle of Texas Liberty" but it represents that last—that greatest thing—the sacrifice of human lives that others might be free.

There it stands,—a little weather-beaten pile of stones,—pathetically small and old-fashioned, right in the very center of the city's busy life, dreaming among the palms and aged ivy that enfolds it almost to its topmost stone. Inside, a treasure-store of old museum curiosities, long cherished, is tucked away. But to the average Texan the one outstanding, all compelling picture that flashes before the mind at sight of it is this:

A little group of Texas men, a mere handful of them, were slain there and their bodies burned by two thousand soldiers of Santa Ana, Dictator of Mexico. They were Texas' forefathers.

Having revolted against the misrule of Santa Ana, who had set aside the Mexican constitution of 1824, the pioneers fought in the Alamo and held out against the Santa Anans for two weeks.

With little ammunition, they sent out couriers for aid, but help did not arrive in time. The little band of defenders knew at last that they could not arrive in time, for the Mexican hordes were closing around them. There were women and children with them, and Jim Bowie, their commander, lay sick on his cot.

Clear cut and vital then rose the question: "Shall we give up the Alamo and try to save ourselves—and thru it give up Texas? Or shall we stay and fight on to the end?"

Travis, designated to command, told each that he might try to save himself if he wisht to by escaping thru the lines.

"As for myself," he said, "I shall never surrender nor retreat. But I cannot blame you if you want to go. And yet," he added, "I shall dearly love any man who cares to stay."

Then he drew a line upon the floor with his sword.

"All those who would like to stay may come over with me on this side of the line," he said.

From the cot upon which Bowie lay there rose the first response.

"Will you come and carry me over?" Bowie whispered. "I may not be strong enough to come by myself."

The Sacrifice for Freedom

They carried him over, first, to do him honor, and then all the others past over in a mass. They knelt in the little Alamo sanctuary and said a prayer. Several hours later, after bitter and terrific fighting, they all paid the last sacrifice. Travis was killed among the first and Davy Crockett took command. Later Bowie and Al Martin and all the rest that history tells about were slain.

The Mexicans had scaled the walls with ladders and had poured in upon them from all parts of the building. Santa Ana rode in after all was over and ordered the bodies burned in a great pyre upon the ancient plaza.

But that is not the end of the story. It is the great beginning, for by the sacrifice of those heroes all Texans were so aroused that they went out with eyes and hearts that saw red, to avenge the terrible crime. Altho their numbers were still small compared to those of their enemy, the way they rusht forward screaming their famous battle

cry, "Remember the Alamo!" struck such terror to the hearts of the hordes they faced that they fled into Mexico, leaving Texas free.

Texas Wins Freedom

This was at the battle of San Jacinto, where the Texans fought under the famous General Sam Houston.

And that is why Texas, why San Antonio, is proud of her Alamo—her Cradle of Liberty.

Houston was elected first president of the Republic of Texas in September, 1836. The Republic was recognized in 1837 by Great Britain, the United States, France, and Belgium. In 1845 it was admitted into the United States as a state; this was considered by Mexico as a declaration of war and the Mexican war followed.

It would take too long to tell of many other things, but it must be mentioned briefly that the whole city of San Antonio partakes of delightfully quaint touches. They peep out at you from almost every corner. They seem to defy the busy, hustling, commercial life into which the city is rushing ahead.

Bits of old sidewalks, fashioned long ago, crowd those of last year's design. A little river that O. Henry wrote night-thoughts about winds in and out amid the city's houses forty different ways, blinking back in moving colors to the vari-shaded electric lights that have been festooned amid the trees by the Rotary Club of San Antonio.

A Mexican market house and a Mexican quarter in which children who love red from the time they are born, and women who wear shawls and hold out crooked hands for coins or hawk their little pecan candy wares for sale—are here in all their day-past sadness.

Mingling of Old and New

There are modern churches and hotels and schools and sky-scrappers and more being erected. And elsewhere, forgetful that the styles have changed, little abode and stone huts, white-plastered, sit placidly in the sun. Around them, little brown babies are crooning in Spanish—just the same as babies like them—their grandparents—did so many years ago.

Then there are the burros—patient little beasts of burden—desperately striving to wind in and out safely amid the honk and scream of hundreds of automobiles.

And over the tops of a handful of ancient missions, as beautiful as any of those of California or old Mexico, airplanes whirr a war cry. And a little way off thousands of soldiers drill on as tho a world struggle were not over.

Then there are Spanish serenaders—guitars that strum for "only a nickel, Senor," historic statuary and carvings on old buildings, and up-to-the-minute landscape gardening carried out in San Antonio's magnificent big Brackenridge Park of several hundred acres where golf links are and municipal tennis grounds and bath houses on the river, and where soon is to be opened a winter tourists' polo grounds. And—but I shall stop, for I want the rest of the San Antonio Rotarians to have a chance to tell you the balance when you come to that annual convention we hope to entertain.

Now we must prepare for Salt Lake City.

Dollar Not Only Incentive

We must be progressive in order to be conservative; we know that life is something more than living; that "no man liveth to himself alone, nor by bread alone," and so we are working for the big, broad, human and public-spirited side of things. We do not believe that any man can be a good banker or a good business man who is not first a good citizen—in all that that term implies. You may call this idealism, but I ask you to show me today the man, or the business, the bank or the institution, not directed by service nor squaring up to the Golden Rule—within which all my suggestions are encompassed—and I will show you a dead or a passing one. Some incentive besides the dollar is needed to save us from failure.—B. F. Harris, Rotary Club of Champaign, Ill.

Canada's Labor Problem

By Peter Leininger



Harvest time on the prairies of Western Canada, where there are 250,000,000 acres waiting to be peopled.

SOME Canadian economists put "the land" as the basic problem of the new era in Canada; others call it "labor"; but whether it be colonization and development of the land, or colonization and stability of labor, most fundamentally it is "population." Canada needs millions to fill up her vast territory, larger than either the United States or Europe (without Russia), yet with a population of only 8,000,000.

"The most extravagant waste of Canada's natural resources was its peace time waste of labor," declares Dr. W. W. Swanson of the Saskatchewan University. "Unemployment should be considered as much a disgrace to the civilized community as the unchecked spread of an epidemic."

The solution of unemployment in Canada, however, is not to be found simply in a spreading out of the available labor supply to cover districts where the demand is great and the number of hands is small; it rests upon an economic prosperity that can come only with the fullest development and utilization of the vast natural wealth of the land itself.

Millions of Acres

Manufacturing in Canada has flourished amazingly since the war gave her the impetus of a foreign market made to order. But, manufacturing expansion, foreign trade, and international finance for the Dominion must now all wait upon an adequate population producing a maximum return from the farms and fields and mines and forests, whose possibilities the war has but just revealed.

In other words, production and conservation as the root of the new "mobilization for peace" with which Canada is concerning herself, means land settlement, and land settlement means population.

The homestead lands are to be reserved for soldier settlement, but there are millions of acres of wild lands throughout Canada. There are more acres in improved farms, uncultivated subdivisions adjacent to cities, and leased lands, that are not being used to their full possibilities. All of these—270,000,000 acres in the three prairie provinces, some 10,000,000 acres in Northern Ontario's great clay belt, and 5,000,000 acres in

British Columbia, besides smaller areas throughout the eastern and Maritime provinces—are to be peopled. The idle improved farms are to be brought back to production, as the New England farms of the United States, deserted for the great West beyond the Mississippi, have been reclaimed to produce new wealth, and the tenant farmer is to become a land owner.

In other words, Canada's colonization and immigration policy, as announced by the Honorable J. A. Calder, Minister, is a policy of "home-making," of filling all Canada with farm homes, of giving the small man a chance to become big by a lift at the right time and the right place, of giving the tenant farmer a chance to own a farm, and the progressive, energetic man a chance to expand his holdings in keeping with his ability and desire.

A census of the Canadian army completed prior to demobilization revealed the fact that forty-three per cent of the men wanted to go on the land. Fourteen per cent, according to reliable estimates, were drawn originally from the farms and ranches, but the majority of the forty-three per cent reporting their desire to go on the land have had farm experience; ten per cent have had even twenty years agricultural training behind them, altho they may not have been among those who answered the call directly from the plow and the fields.

The problem of the returned Canadian soldier is therefore not so much one of employment as of land settlement.

Land Settlement the Basis

It is recognition of this that brought the Dominion to an announcement of a reconstruction program based on the "land" as the wish for "land" was the most interesting feature of the soldier survey.

After the American Civil War, altho the very large part of the Union army was drawn from the rural districts—for the United States was then preeminently an agricultural country—a relatively small number of the soldiers wished to go back to the farms they had left. There was a period of instability, of doubt and uncertainty, unemployment, and a shaking of the whole economic structure before the tide set in for the

West in earnest. A period of great expansion and of railroad building followed, with the mapping out of some 15,000 miles of steel, and the sag in the labor market was taken up.

But for Canada there can be no such tremendous railroad building. Canada has more mileage per capita than any other country, and, moreover, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta alone there are some 32,000,000 acres of agricultural land undisposed of, within twenty miles of existing railroad lines. The problem is not to build more transportation lines but to fill up the territory adjacent to the present ones.

A great program of highway building has been suggested and while accepted as a worthy part of the nation's development, the employment of returned soldiers upon such a project is not feasible. It opens simply a market for unskilled labor from Europe, the immigration that is expected to come and which the Dominion eagerly desires.

No Waste of Efficiency

With all her need for farmers, agricultural and industrial labor, Canada intends no waste of efficiency thru the fitting of round pegs in square holes. The man who comes is to be helped to the place best suited to his abilities. The small farmer from Europe, trained in an intensive agriculture beyond anything known on the western side of the Atlantic, is not to be allowed to go into the hinterland to undertake a pioneer life remote from his history or capacity, but is to be helped to an establishment where all his invaluable knowledge can be brought to bear upon markets close at hand.

Canada has been importing heavily the very products she can produce exceptionally on her own soil; she needs intensive settlement to feed the home market now supplied from other sources.

The mechanic is not to be offered the first thing at hand or nothing, but thru a carefully organized bureau in touch with conditions throughout the Dominion, he will be informed of the districts of greatest need for his peculiar ability, and directed into the employment that will utilize his training to the maximum. There is to be no indiscriminate transplanting into ground unpre-



Mixt farming in the McLeod Valley in British Columbia, Canada. The gradual evolution of wheat farming into mixt farming in the prairie provinces, and the opening up of the McLeod and other valleys in central British Columbia, which are essentially mixt farming districts, is transforming western Canada and her labor problem.

pared for him, with the ensuing heavy percentage of waste.

An unsound economic condition has existed, as revealed by the fact that in Canada, which has been essentially an agricultural country, only fifty-five per cent of her population is in rural districts. The distribution of population has not been logical nor safe for the building of a national prosperity. She was beginning to realize this when the war came and changed the old order. Now she is face to face with the same problem, but she is to meet it with the strength of a new world outlook and a new national consciousness that has come of her great and honorable share in the struggle for democracy and freedom.

The same consideration, Canada has been giving to her crippled soldiers. Men who were clerks, railroad men, train conductors, and what not before their call to the colors are being trained in new and higher occupation.

Convalescent soldiers have amused themselves weaving textiles of real beauty and artistic conception, exquisite fabrics of silk and wool that have been in demand among fashionable ladies of Ottawa and Montreal.

Disabled soldiers with a knowledge of agriculture have been trained as grain inspectors so that their knowledge of agriculture might be utilized and their independence established much more quickly than if their previous training were ignored and they were compelled to learn a new vocation.

A cooperative soldier lumbering company has been organized to develop British Columbia timber claims in anticipation of a huge demand for lumber from Europe.

Training as Farmers

The soldiers inexperienced on the land are to be trained as farmers before they can come into ownership of the farms they desire. Either by working out an apprenticeship for wages with farmers of the district to which they choose to go, or by the training given under government supervision in the soldier colony plans worked out in Northern Ontario, New Brunswick, and parts of the West, they are to be made "farmers" before they shoulder the responsibility of farm ownership. The stock is to be held by some 1,500 returned veterans on a cooperative basis.

Still another group of men have organized the Veterans Mechanical Company in Western Canada to place forty tractors and soldier crews in

the field for farm contract jobs of all kinds—particularly plowing. Acreage under cultivation is leaping ahead millions of acres a year, and these men who have gained a new knowledge of mechanics in their army service propose to apply their knowledge to the immediate opportunity of the Western prairies.

The very recognition on Canada's part that her land is her greatest resource, the greatest treasure of her nationhood, is sufficient for her to take no chances on the failure of her farmer proteges.

The immigration Canada expects from northern Europe and from England is to be handled with the same attention to the interests of the country as has already been worked out in a small way for the men who have come back from her armies in France.

New Colonization Policy

The fact that England, contrary to expectation, is prepared to assist overseas colonization of her people because she recognizes that in her dominions lies her great strength and that in building them she is building the marrow and sinew of her whole empire, encourages Canada to look for a real influx of British labor as soon as transportation is available. They will be agriculturists and mechanics and laborers.

Heretofore, such immigration has flooded the cities, causing a disastrous overcrowding and provoking dissatisfaction. Canada proposes in her new policy of colonization and immigration to direct this current and restrain it sufficiently to do away with the evils of former times.

The human side of the immigrant is to be considered, not only in placing him on the land with an approximation of the social life and comforts usually found only in old settled districts, but in the distribution of labor in the cities.

The Town Planning and Development Bureau of the Dominion government is watching and advising cities and rural communities and provincial governments that are undertaking delayed construction work. Moreover, building programs already getting under way thruout the Dominion are one of the avenues of employment open to returning soldiers and immigrants.

Greater efficiency of transportation for the grain crops of the West is another subject in which economists have found a labor consideration. Canada's crop, of which she exports five times as much wheat as is needed for home consumption, is mostly sold and moved when prices

are lowest and transportation most difficult. The great effort to move the maximum load to the head of the lakes before the close of navigation, in order to take advantage of the cheap rates, forces most of her wheat to be marketed in the autumn months and in the early spring, with a consequent jamming of the transportation lines.

If the ninety-one per cent of her export grain that moves in this time could be distributed over a whole year, it would save, it is estimated, one-half the present rolling stock needed to handle the high pressure of a few months and conserve the labor used in handling the traffic when it is most needed to gather the harvest.

An expansion of the system of internal elevators, the development of Pacific ports, and the opening of the Hudson Bay railroad now within eighty miles of tidewater, will help to bring this about. Already much gain from Alberta and Western Saskatchewan has been moving westward over the mountains, and from there thru the Panama canal. A government terminal elevator at Vancouver has been completed to handle this growing traffic, and a harbor improvement program is under way that when completed will make Vancouver as unequivocally a front door of the Dominion as the old Atlantic ports of St. John and Halifax.

Evolution of Farming

At the same time, the gradual evolution of wheat farming into mixed farming, the development of industries based upon the products of the land, such as packing plants, tanneries, and such mobile factories as have found the coal and natural gas of the western provinces useful for cheap power, is finding more and more work for labor the year round, and is striking at the heart of the notion that skilled labor can be picked up anywhere and that men who come in as farm hands can be switched to farm work in the rush season and into industry in winter.

Little by little a better understanding between labor and capital, a new appreciation of the importance of each to the other, and a reborn determination to understand and help each other is coming about in Canada. Closer cooperation between employer and employe has been urged by more than one of the Dominion's great men, as they have realized the copartnership that exists or, as Robert J. C. Stead puts it in *The Cowpuncher*, the relation between "the husband and the wife in the family of Production."

This Hero Business

By J. B. Gilbert

HICKORY HOLLOW, Jan. 7, 1919.

DEAR HANK:

Near as I kin jedge there's been war agoin on somewheres in the world ever sence they's ben day light to see by and I ben awonderin how the old folks stood it away back there in the days when they wuzn't no sech thing as a postage stamp.

Why, dad burn it, the young fellers musta went off to war in them days jest the same as you done, but it musta ben terrible lonesome for the old folks that staid at home. I reckon weeks run into months and months grewed into years afore some uv them old mothers and fathers got any word frum the boy that I reckon they thought jest as much uv as we do uv you.

And then some morning word would come that the army wuz acomin over on the other side uv the county line. Then old Mister Roman and his wife would hitch the old mare to the rusty chariot and drive over to meet their boy and bring him home with em. I bet lots uv em got there jest to find out that their boy had been left alayin cold and still amongst strangers. It musta broke their hearts to git the news thataway when all the time they wuz ahopin to have him back agin to help run the place in their old age.

It makes it a lot easier fer us that stays at home to feel purty sure that as long as you don't fergit to write we will be agittin letters off and on all the time. It's terrible fer them whose letters alluvudden stop comin, but that's a heap better than goin out a long way to meet the army comin back jest to find out that the only one in the whole army that you specially wanted to see ain't there.

Finer Than a King

Well, I ben watchin two places purty close ever sence you went off to tame the beast. One wuz box number 49 at the post offus and the other was the column in *The Hickory Hollow Gazette* where the names uv the martyrs wuz printed. The Guvment calls em casualties but that word don't pear to reach the spot with me. It pears to me that a boy that turned back the neck uv his shirt and bared his chest to any chance that might be comin his way is somethin more'n a casualty. He may be covered with nuthin more'n jest a thatch uv red hair twixt him and the sky, but jest the same that red headed bunch uv freckles don't have to bend his knee to any old galoot that calls hisself a king.

I wuz to a concert the other night and a crackin good singer sung a song that ended up with the words "He's finer, he's finer, he's finer than a king" and it peared to me that if I wuz the editor uv the *Gazette* I wud put at the head uv that column jest the words "Finer than a King." That sure would make the old father and mother that reads them names thru a mist uv tears feel that somehow or other their boy had been promoted.

Well, old box 49 has helpd me and Ma to git past many a soft spot in the road sence you went away and we ben mighty thankful to old Uncle Sam fer them little pigeon holes.

It is amazin how much one little square pigeon



hole like that kin hold. Why I've seen girls pull letters out of one uv them boxes that filled the whole world with happiness and I've seen mortal sadness come out uv the same place. Me and Ma's never had nuthin but good to come out uv our good old number 49 sence you went away, and then poor old Missus Withrow got a letter out uv her box that jest peared to blot out all the sunshine. And so it goes. Towards evenin they's always one side uv the house that's in the shade.

Saved His Digestion

Old Shep got hold uv your last letter and sence he can't read he jest nacherally chewed it up. I wonder if the old rascal didn't know it wuz from you. It don't make much diffrence, tho. cause me and Ma already knowed it word fer word. I didn't have any feelin to tan him fer doin it cause I'm blamed sure that if I couldn't read I'd do purty much the same thing. I'm glad that spellin and readin allus cum easy to me in skule. It's probly saved my digestion.

And so you ben pickd out to stay over there fer a while yet to kind uv help straighten out the mess. I lowed as how a lot uv our soljers would have to stay over there, but somehow me and Ma never once thought that you might be one that wuz picked out fer that job. Well, it sure is some privilege to tramp into that heathen land uv Germany and show them baby murderers what a real man looks like.

I reckon they don't nobody need to tell you fellers to hold your shoulders up when you go walkin down Main St. in Potsdam. (There's that word agin.) I can jest imagine I see the buttons bustin off the front uv your vest from throwin your shoulders so far back.

But say, dad burn it, it pears to me like the first feller to walk up and kick on the Kaiser's front door ought to be a Frenchman. Them French surely had a long score to even up with the Huns and it don't pear to me to be no ways just fer our soljers to walk in at the tale end uv the scrap and then begin right away to strut and crow all over the world.

Course, I know that *The Hickory Hollow Gazette* ain't goin to be read much in London but it pears to me like Ezra Inkblot ought to put on his muffler a little bit about the tremenjus giants our soljers wuz compared to the other na-

tions over there. That kind uv noise won't help none when Woodrow Wilson sticks his feet under the peace table.

Chorus, Not a Solo

It puts me in mind uv the time the board of trustees had to go to call on Silas Newcom and ask him to put the muffler on his cornet. He nearly busted when he lead the singin in Sunday Skule and you couldn't hear the music on account uv the awful noise he made.

Pears to me that the English and French and Eytalians would git a wee mite tired uv seein us clappin our hands at ourselves. Course, I reckon they wuz purty much lickt when our boys rushed into the scrap, but jest the same the crowin ought to be a chorus instead uv a solo.

Howsomever, I reckon human nature is purty much the same all over, cause I heard an Englishman by the name of Honingsley Morrison tellin about the war and it appeared frum his account that all the French and Eytalians and Americans done wuz to carry water to the elephant.

When I wuz a boy at home my Ma used to raise a sight uv chickens. They wuz a bunch of roosters that wuz always aflightin amongst themselves. One day I wuz awatchin em. Two uv em fought and fought until they couldn't neither one uv em stand up any longer. Over across the barnyard they wuz a whalin big rooster ascratchin fer grubs in around the wood pile. He'd ben watchin the scrap from the start and when he seen the two wuz all done fer he rushed over and spread hisself all over both uv em, and then he flapped his wings and crowed fit to kill. I didn't hear nuthin from either one uv the two real fighters cause they wuz plumb out uv breath frum the fracas but this fresh arrival had plenty of wind to do all the crowin. And then when he seen that none uv the other chickens paid much attenshun to his racket he jest nacherally went back to scratchin fer grubs agin.

Hard to be Steady Hero

And that set me to thinkin that its purty blame hard to keep on bein a hero as a steady thing. When they's a lot uv excitement or some pertickler danger goin on a feller kin rush in and do somethin that gits him a decoration pinned on his shirt front on Monday morning but its goin to be some job to keep up the pace until Saturday night.

It puts me in mind uv Reuben Houser. When we wuz some younger Reuben used to be a disgrace to any neighborhood that he moved into. He would git drunk even when all the licker wuz lockt up in the cellar. But sure as pertracted meetin time come around in the Fall, Reuben would be there and usually he wuz at his best early in the week. Long about Sunday night he would have a visitation that wuz a joy to behold. But by the next Saturday night somebody wuz sure to find him and haul him home in a wheelbarrow too overcome with spirits to walk, and it wuzn't the same kind uv spirits that disturbed him on Sunday night neither.

When the sisters wuz gathered about and the hims wuz being sung Reuben wuz on the mountain top but when the lights wuz out and the farm work wuz lookin fer attenshun Reuben

wuz likely to be found at the bottom uv the deepest hole in the valley.

Us boys uset to say that the only way Reuben would ever reach the golden streets wuz to fall backwards over the chancel rail and break his neck on Sunday night. He jest couldn't stand the strain.

Living Up to Medals

And, dad burn me, I've ben wonderin if the boys over at the front will always remember to live up to the level uv the meddle that's pinned on their chest er whether mebbe some uv em will consider that that meddle gives em license to steal some of the apples off uv the forbidden tree. Them meddles is crowns uv glory, not free passes to perdition.

They's a big lot uv responsibility goes with them meddles, too, cause every little boy in Americky is goin to look on the big soljer that comes back awearin one uv em as jest about equal to an angel and if them big wonderin, admirin eyes ever sees one uv them meddles afollowin a crooked path you kin jest bet the owner uv them eyes is goin to wander down that same path, and mebbe he won't be strong enough to come back after he's got in a little ways.

Mebbe you'll think I'm apreachin a sermon to you, Hank, but I didn't start out with that idee, but it pears like I'm a lookin into the future a wee mite. I ben watchin some uv our girls and even some uv the grown ups here at home

and it pears to me like some uv em is goin skatin before the ice is froze real solid.

It don't foller jest because a boy's wearin a suit that's furnisht by Uncle Sam that the bundle that's wrapped up inside is one that would make an ornament around the house when the job calls fer overalls and a pair uv boots. Before any girl uv mine linkt up with a strange soljer—officer or private—I'd want to write to where he come frum to find out ef he wuz acquainted with the town constable.

You know, Hank, when you're drivin by on the road you kin tell from the chaff that's flyin, purty much what kind uv grain is comin out at the spout uv the thrashin machine, whether its wheat er wild oats. Well, when I'm walkin around town I hear a lot uv loose words flyin over the shoulders uv some uv the boys that ought to be honorin the uniforms they're wearin and it pears to me like the girls that's smilin at them uniforms ought to rattle the package a little before they take it home, to see whether it sounds like jewelry er last summer's eggs.

Some Surprise Packages

There's goin to be some awful surprises when some uv these packages is opened. You know Uncle Sam pickt these fellers out cause they had good sound mussels to stand a severe spell uv hard work, but when you're pickin out somebody to set across the table from you after a tryin night with a sick child, you're countin on some-

thin that you can't tell from the outside. And it don't even foller that a feller that wears a meddle is the one you'd want to pick out to spank your children.

They's diffrent plans fer testin things and it all depends on what you want to use em fer as to how you test em. The old sled that we use in the spring to gather up the sap out in the sugar camp has stood some awful hard usin but it would make a terrible thing to go to church in questions.

Fightin in the trenches and watchin by a sick baby is two diffrent jobs, and the baby job calls fer a feller that can be right up to the average seven days in the week.

I ain't sayin that mebbe all them boys that's ben good enough fer a meddle wouldn't make good fellers to build fire in the kitchen stove mornin after mornin, but bein one don't prove the other one.

Well, Ma sez I must have somethin awful shady on my conscience er I wouldn't have so much to talk about. so I guess I better quit fer this time. Don't fergit old box 49.

—DAD

Made in Japan

By Jack Poole

There is not only a John Poole but a Jack Poole. Jack is the thirteen-year-old son of John. His full name is John Landers Poole. He has kindly contributed a story to THE ROTARIAN, and we regret that the many demands upon our space prevent us from publishing the story in full, but the beginning and the end of it are as follows:

IN far-away Japan, where only beautiful maid-ens live and handsome Japanese boys dwell, there lived a little son of the beautiful flower country, whose name was Hashimuro Sato. He was a handsome boy of twelve years and had wonderful black hair. A bashful boy was Hashimuro Sato, and a smart boy. In his school he won excellent marks for reading, writing, and his other studies. Not only was he a smart boy, but he was obedient to both his parents and his teacher. And in this magnificent country this little boy went to school day by day, learning to be a noted man—to make his parents proud of him.

It happened that in far Japan one day there arrived an American citizen, who was a young explorer, and while he stood alone watching the boat go back to America a little boy came up to him and tried hard to tell him what he wanted to say. But there was no way to tell the American so he started off to his home—the saddest boy in the world.

Just before he got home, the American, Nathan Mason, came up to the little Japanese boy and pickt him up in his arms (for he had some feeling and thought then that the boy wanted to tell him to come and live with him). When he put the child down, Hashimuro immediately took his hand and led him into his glorious home.



Jack Poole, the thirteen-year-old son of John Poole, President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs. Jack has the gift of writing.

And an hour later all arrangements were made so that the man from the far-away country might stay with them until the day came for him to go back to his native land.

In spare hours when he was not in school, the Japanese boy would go to his American friend (who had decided to teach the child the English language) and sit down beside him, and try hard to learn to speak English. Before long the little Japanese citizen had learned to say "my American man," and his friend loved to hear him repeat the words. Then, at other times, the man would go for long walks all thru the city with his little Japanese friend, Hashimuro Sato.

One day they took a long ride in a cart drawn by a Japanese man. Every once in a while the American man would get out and buy some dainty cakes for his chum. For he loved the little boy as he would love his mother, and indeed that was a great love.

The little boy little thought that some day Nathan Mason would have to sail back to that lovely country across the seas, but at the present time all that was forgotten, and nothing but a pleasant and happy time was thought of. When the little boy was in school he would think of his chum, but school mattered more at that time,

so he quickly would change his thoughts to some of his studies.

At night they would stroll thru the beautiful Japanese gardens where they could talk about America, the land of the free. Japan would be called the land of the beautiful flowers with scents that are sweeter than honey.

One night the American said that some day he would have to go back to his country. The little boy colored instantly.

"But you will not go soon, will you?" asked Hashimuro Sato.

The other glancet at the boy, who had only a face without smiles—a face with just tears.

"No, I shall not go back to my country for two or three months," was the reply.

The little boy smiled again and then said, "I hope 'at you will never go bat, 'cause I like Amelican man," and he hugged Nathan Mason tightly, for they had grown to love each other so that there was not a spare minute that Hashimuro Sato did not use to talk to his friend.

And so it came to pass that the little boy lived very happily with his chum from America. But wait, this is not the end. For one day while the Japanese child and the American were reading they saw a large boat coming toward the land and the boy forlornly watched it. The American whispered something to him, which was,

"I am never going back to that country away across the seas, but I shall make this country of Japan my home."

And the child's frown turned into a sweet and joyful smile of happiness.

Poetry of the War

Mourning

SHALL I wear mourning for my soldier dead,
I—a believer? Give me red,
Or give me royal purple for the King
At whose high court my love is visiting.
Dress me in green for growth, for life made
new;
For skies his dear feet march, dress me in blue;
In white for his white soul—robe me in gold
For all the pride that his new rank shall hold.
In earth's dim gardens blooms no hue too
bright
To dress me for my love who walks in light!

—Gertrude Knevels.

Sleep, Flanders Dead!

TO YOU who fought, but would not yield,
And now lie dead, in Flanders Field,
The Torch, aflame, thou bore so well,
Thru all the horrors of that Hell,
Is still aloft, and burns as bright
As did it on that deadly night,
When thy hands quivered in their death,
And thy voice spoke its latest breath,
In Flanders Field.

Fret not, for in security,
Thy Torch, the fire of Liberty,
Shines grander, loftier, o'er the world.

Thy Allies, with their flags unfurled,
Will spread broadcast, thy message sent,
And you may sleep, and feel content,
In Flanders Field.

—C. A. Burton, Rotary Club of Kansas City,
Mo.

America's Spiritual Answer

YE are not dead in Flanders fields,
Beneath the crosses row on row
Where poppies blow. Now wake and hear
Our nation's answer, strong and clear.
We've caught the torch and it shall light
Forever Freedom's Day, but first the night
To burn the dross away. Now ye
Have learned "The Truth which sets men free"
In Flanders.
Awake, awake brave souls of light!
There is no death where lives the right.
Shall conquer every foe, e'en death—
The "Last great Enemy" but lied.
In truth ye know, ye have not died
In Flanders fields.

—Howard Humphreys.

"We've Done Our Hitch in Hell"

I'M sittin' here a-thinkin' of the things I left
behind;
And I had to put on paper what is running in
my mind.
We've dug a line of trenches and cleared five
miles of ground;
If there's a meaner place this side of hell, I
know it's still unfound.
But there's still one consolation; gather closely
while I tell:
When we die we're bound for heaven, for we've
done with our hitch in hell.
We've built a hundred kitchens for the cooks
to stew our beans,
We've stood a hundred guard mounts and
cleaned the camp latrines,
We've washed a million dishes and we've peeled
a million spuds,
And we've rolled a million blanket rolls and
washed a million duds.
The number of parades we've made would be
most hard to tell,
But they'll not parade in heaven, as we're sure
they will in hell.

We've killed a hundred rattlesnakes that tried
to steal our cots,
And shook a hundred centipedes from out our
army socks.
We've marched a hundred thousand miles and
made ten thousand camps;
We've pulled a million cactus thorns from out
our army pants;
And when our mission here is done, our friends
on earth will tell:
"When they died they went to heaven, 'cause
they'd done their hitch in hell."

And when life's final taps is heard and we lay
aside all cares,
And we do the final pee-rade up the shining
golden stairs,
And the angels bid us welcome, and the harps
begin to play,
And we draw a million canteen checks and
spend them in a day,
It is then we'll hear St. Peter tell us gladly with
a yell:
"Take a front seat here in heaven, for you've
done your hitch in hell."

—D. L. Fisher, Second Kansas Infantry.

The Union

YOU that have gathered together the
sons of all races,
And welded them into one,
Lifting the torch of your Freedom on
hungering faces
That sailed to the setting sun;

You that have made of mankind in your
own proud regions
The music of man to be,
How should the old earth sing of you,
now, as your legions,
Rise to set all men free?

How should the singer that knew the
proud vision and loved it,
In the days when not all men knew,
Gaze, thru his tears, on the light,
now the world has approved it;
Or dream, when the dream comes
true?

How should he sing when the Spirit of
Freedom in thunder
Speaks, and the wine-press is red;
And the sea-winds are loud with the
chains that are broken asunder
And nations that rise from the dead?

Flag of the sky, proud flag of that wide
communion,
Too mighty for thought to scan;
Flag of the many in one, and that last
world-union
That kingdom of God in man;

Ours was a dream, in the night, of that
last federation,
But yours is the glory unfurled,—
The marshaled nations and stars that
shall make one nation
One singing star of the world.

—Alfred Noyes. Copyright, 1918.

Excelsior

THE grocer jerked his thumb endwise
And said with sad and tear brimmed
eyes;
"Yes, flour is now three bones a sack."
Now I know I'll get, when I want a snack:
Excelsior!

Entranced I stood and heard him mutter,
"Charge fifty cents a pound for butter."
I hastened home to tell my spouse
That we'll be eating at our house:
Excelsior!

I past along the street today
And heard my butcher softly say,
"Add a dime a pound to all the meat."
I guess that means that I will eat:
Excelsior!

I dearly love a good cigar,
To buy one I have traveled far;
But since they're selling stogies three
For six bits there's only left for me:
Excelsior!

Sing a Song of Glory

I'LL sing a song of Glory,
To the good Old Flag so true,
To the Stars of white that never fade
In the glorious field of blue.
The Stripes of hope and liberty
Wave round that field of light,
And the men beneath that banner
Will always stand for right.

Her birthday was a struggle
For freedom, rights of men.
She stood for right and won the fight
As she will do again.
She never waved for selfish praise
Her motto "Right is Might."
The strong shall never crush the weak
When Glory takes the fight.

So stand beneath Old Glory, boys:
Her colors wave on high
Liberty and Freemen will be our battle cry.
We're peaceful men and home men
When right is on the top;
But when tyrants try to crush the weak
Old Glory must call stop.

CHORUS:

Big men, brave men,—strong men and true.
Who fight beneath the colors—
The red, the white, the blue.
Her Stars will grow brighter
Her stripes will be lighter
For every man's a fighter
'Neath the red, white and blue.

—Robbie Robertson, Rotary Club of Oakland,
Calif.

Pup Tents

SING a song of pup tents,
Pitched amid the trees—
If your head is covered
Then your feet will freeze.
Roll and touch the tentpole;
Set her up again.
Wonder what will happen
If it starts to rain.

Two of you stuck in 'em—
Room for only one;
Have to take turn breathing;
That's the way it's done.
Bowlder jabs you in the ribs—
Lie and cuss your fate;
Much too tired to dig it out—
Ain't the army great?

—Frank C. Tillson, Camp Stanley, Texas.



Rotarian

A Call To Action

ON another page will be found the Official Call for the Tenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, at Salt Lake City, the week of June 16th, 1919. It is a call to action. It is a call to all Rotarians to better prepare themselves for the big part which Rotary must take in helping to solve the tremendous problems confronting the world. Read the call, decide that you will go to Salt Lake City, and immediately begin making your plans for the trip. Attendance at a Rotary Convention is like taking a post-graduate course in Rotary.

* * *

Saving Your Savings

THE saving of war savings is almost as great a patriotic duty as was the original saving. Government War Bonds in the Allied countries are worth 100 cents on the dollar; market quotations at a less price do not reflect the real value of the bonds (or War Savings Stamps.) If the Government is unable to meet its obligations there is little likelihood that private or semi-public corporations can meet their obligations, for their strength is dependent upon the strength and stability of the Government. Unless it is imperatively necessary, do not sell War Bonds or War Stamps. If it is imperative to convert them into cash, dispose of them thru reliable and trustworthy concerns; don't trade them for other stocks or bonds; safety is often a better investment than the hope of a larger return.

* * *

What is Your Pet Bromide?

ETYMOLOGICALLY speaking, bromide comes from bromine which in turn is derived from the Greek word *bromos* meaning a bad smell.

Chemically speaking, a bromide is a compound of the element of bromine with another element; bromine occurs naturally only in compounds with another element.

Photographically speaking, a bromide is a sensitized paper coated with gelatin and bromide of silver and is used in contact printing and for making enlargements.

Philologically speaking, a bromide is a saying that was pithy when it sprang into being, but that has become, thru much repetition, a parrot phrase. It frequently is made use of by those who are mentally too lazy to think but who believe they are expressing the deepest thoughts when they speak the familiar words.

A bromide may or may not be accurate; if it is an accurate expression of the thinking of the first user, it quickly loses this claim to distinction when repeated over and over by others.

An epigram and a bromide are illegitimate cousins. An epigram may become a bromide; a bromide can never be

an epigram; an epigram expresses a big thought in a few words; a bromide is an excuse for not thinking. Bromides are numerous and epigrams are few.

From a study of the etymological and photographic genesis of the word may be gained a fairly accurate idea of what it means, philosophically speaking, which might be something like this: A bromide is a bad smelling, mental printing out paper by means of which a man prints an alleged idea by contact with the original idea, and calls the copy a picture of his own mental processes.

The English language is rich in bromides; doubtless other languages are also, since human nature is essentially the same the world over. And the spoken and written language of Rotary is attracting to itself a large accumulation of bromides.

A bromide is when a Rotarian exclaims: "You can't explain Rotary—you've got to live it."

Perhaps the prize bromide of the English language is: "I may not know much about art but I certainly do know when I like a picture."

Most men have their best beloved bromide. Have you? Most men have their pet aversion among the many bromides. Have you?

* * *

Farming Problems in 1919

DAVID F. HOUSTON, United States Secretary of Agriculture, has issued a plea to the farmers and business men of America which emphasizes two great needs: First, a larger supply of live stock, and especially of fats; second, perfecting the organization of agricultural agencies to intelligently execute such a program as may seem wise. The second need involves the co-operation of all agricultural agencies, federal, collegiate, state, farmers' associations, and local farm bureaus. He emphasizes the supreme importance of local agricultural agencies in this work, and calls attention to the necessity of continuing the state of agricultural preparedness and of strengthening the foundations of agriculture. This appeal has been printed in poster form and clubs, associations, etc., are urged to display it in their rooms and call it to the attention of their members.

* * *

Another By-Product of the War

THE miraculous work done in rehabilitating wounded soldiers for their return to civil life, has led to the thought that what can be done for soldiers can be done for civilians. There is a bill before the Congress of the United States which promises a program that will reclaim for useful occupations the scores of thousands of men, women, and children maimed thru industrial accidents.

Editorials.



Eliminating the Non-Rotarian

The Rotary club which does not enforce its attendance rules is weakening the efficiency not only of its local organization, but also of International Rotary. The member who is not willing to attend the meetings of the club is not a true Rotarian at heart, and, as one Rotarian has expressed it, "If not willing to attend and participate should get out and let in someone else who will."

There are a few members of Rotary Clubs who do not attend meetings because they do not really want to. There are many who stay away because the meetings are not made attractive to them. The first class should be eliminated immediately by any club unfortunate enough to number them among its members. They may not be hopeless material, but the work required to transform them into active Rotarians would accomplish better results if directed to the second class of members.

The regular attendance of members is largely dependent upon the officers of the club, the president and the committee which has charge of the meeting. One general rule which is effective in any organization to maintain active interest of the members is to let every member have an opportunity to participate in the club's activities in some manner and contribute his time and effort into the general fund of club work; let no member be a passive receiver; make every member an active giver.

Rotary is facing too many wonderful opportunities to be burdened with members who are not Rotarians.

Post-Bellum Business

POST-BELLUM business will be enormous. Consider the fact that the world stopt constructive work for four years and engaged in destructive work. During that period the constructive labor of at least a hundred million persons was diverted from the pursuits of peace to the destructive work of war. All of them worked under high pressure, expending in four years the energy which, in ordinary times, they would expend in eight or ten years. All of the waste of war must be repaired and the world must, in some manner, make up for the loss of the enormous constructive work that would have been performed had the years of war been years of peace.

The world must work for years in peace at the same high speed with which it worked during the years of war. Consider the matter of shipping alone. The amount of shipping in the world today is at least 25,000,000 tons less than it would have been if there had been no war. If, by some miracle, these 25,000,000 tons could be conjured out of the air, then the world would be ready to take up its work as if there had been no war—take up its work so far as shipping is concerned. So the world must build those 25,000,000 tons in addition to the normal additional ton-

nage which each year of ordinary times requires. In other words, the shipbuilding industry of the world must remain on a war basis for several years.

There are other items. Hundreds of millions of tons of steel are needed immediately for reconstruction work everywhere. Millions of tons of food, in addition to normal requirements, are necessary to keep the world from being hungry. More labor is needed, more wool, more coal, more cotton, more brains.

And the two greatest needs are more unselfishness and more service.

* * *

Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance

SOMETHING like four million officers and men of the army and navy of the United States are carrying life insurance with the United States Government. The total risk is almost thirty-seven billion dollars. It is war-time insurance at peace-time rates. The insured has the privilege of continuing this insurance until he is discharged and after he returns to civil life. It can be kept up at substantially the same premium rates. The Government gives the soldier the choice of continuing his insurance on any of the usual plans—Government insurance at Government rates. Every policy should be kept in force. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department has charge of this work.

* * *

Rotary and Good Roads

SEVERAL years ago International Rotary had a standing committee on good roads. That fact testifies to the interest of Rotarians in first class methods of transportation. Rotarians in the United States will welcome the campaign started by Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture for the utilization of labor released from war industries, and men released from the army seeking new tasks, in the construction of better public roads. Secretary Houston is primarily interested in the benefit which better roads will be to the farmers, but he and Rotarians are agreed that the entire country will share in that benefit.

* * *

War's Debits and Credits

WHAT did The War cost the world? Two hundred billion dollars and fifteen million lives? That is one estimate. It is only an estimate. The War cost property, lives, vitality, health, the reputation of a nation. What is there to write on the credit side? The Peace Conference at Paris is preparing the items. Whatever the outcome of that conference, the great credit to The War is the proof it gave that the human race has an abiding faith in the strength of righteousness; only that faith could have held against the material power of Germany thru the dark years of seeming defeat.



Some Rotary Verse



What Rotary Means to Me

Should you ask me what its meaning,
What in Rotary makes me joyful,
Makes me daily ever thankful
That with thousands I am numbered,
Marching under Rotary's banner,
White and blue and gold, wide flying;
Tho I am but just a little
Loyal cog within the circle,
I should answer, I should tell you
In the strain of Hiawatha,
Stirred by all the heart within me,
Glowing bright and ever brighter,
As its pleasures come before me.
Come before my inward vision:—

Rotary adds new friends a-plenty,
Gives me many hours delightful
At the luncheons and the meetings;
Leads me ever to be helpful,
More and more to care for others,
Seek to ease their many troubles,
Make their pathway somewhat brighter;
Broadens out my general knowledge,
Tells me of the business methods
Used by others, some most likely
Helping me to be successful;
Tends to break the social barriers,
Making all of us good fellows,
Cultivating what is truly
Democratic in our nature,
Where a man is judged by merit,
Not because of rank or money;
Bringing out the best that's in us,
Teaching all to be unselfish,
Proving, that to others, service
Profits best in daily practice;
Giving ever testimony
That the Rule known as The Golden,
Spoken by our Lord and Master
Long ago on Mount of Olives,
Is the truest and the safest
Guide for every one to follow,
Till the omnipresent Angel
Writes across our record, "Finis".

There's my answer! Do you wonder
I am glad to be in Rotary?

—Henry F. King, Rotary Club of Boston, Mass.

The Rotarian

Round, whole, complete, he is a man in
ev'ry sense
Of whom his fellows may expect full
recompense.
Topt by a love of service, life to him
doth hold
All that the Master Teacher taught life
should unfold.
Right for right's sake, his creed, and not
alone because
It is so deeply written in the nations'
laws.
All that should go to make the choicest
man
Now is expected of th' Rotarian.
—Frederick Abbott, Rotary Club of San Antonio, Texas.

Howdy, Henry!

Howdy Henry, Howdy Jimmie,
Howdy Bill and Cletus,
Howdy Walter, Howdy Fred—
That's the way they greet us.
Names the home folks used to call us
Sound dodgasted good to all us
New enthused Rotarians;
Make us closer, better friends,
Draws us very near together,

Draws us out all sorts o' weather,
Just to sit and talk awhile,
Just to pass around a smile,
And to cheer each ardent worker.
And inspire the chronic shirker.
To some goodly undertaking
Thereby better metal making
Of community and member
Like the dying, cooling ember,
Fanned to flame by gentle blowing
Gets the whole darn fire a glowing—
So the meekest, modest member
Is persuaded, like this ember,
By our smooth Rotarian tact,
To get out o' dreams and act.
Howdy Doctor, Howdy Aby,
Howdy Brooks and Paul,
Howdy Clarence, Blaine and Herschel,
Harry Marsh and all.

—Harry Engel, Rotary Club of Fairmont, W. Va.

The Melting Pot

The Rotary club is a melting pot
Where a man puts in the best he's got.
Much or little or big or small,
The Rotary club can use it all.

Some give friendship and love and cheer;
Some give courage and leave out fear;
Some give happiness, strength and
health—
Pity the man who gives but wealth.

It's a wonderful thing this pot will do
To change things up for me and you.
We put in grit and find success;
And love will find a friend to bless.

We put in honor and find a name,
And good hard work will grow to fame.
A little knowledge will lead to more
And peace will come to the heart that's
sore.

It doesn't matter how much you give;
And not how long, but *how* you live;
Whether for self and gold and greed,
Scorning the love you sorely need;

Or whether you live from day to day,
Filling your life with the things that
pay.
The more you give—the more you'll gain;
The joy of living will come again.

So bear in mind it's a melting pot;
Each man throws in the best he's got.
And as he gives so does he grow
As life runs on with its ebb and flow.

Put in friendship—the helping hand,
Courage and love, or only "sand".
The Rotary club is a common pool,
But you have to stir with The Golden
Rule.

—Kenneth Graham Duffield, Rotary Club of Memphis, Tenn.

You ask my conception of Rotary's creed?
Just this, and I know that we all are
agreed,
For it's as old as The Book and fills ev'ry
need:
"Thy neighbor as self" in thought, word,
and deed.

—A. L. T. Cummings, Rotary Club of Portland, Maine.

A Song of Brotherhood

(Air: "Auld Lang Syne.")

We'll sing a song of brotherhood,
Of love to all mankind,
In language simple, great and good
Our heart we now unbind.

CHORUS:

Extend the hand, then call the roll,
And smile that all may know
That in our midst there dwells a soul
That shall grow, and grow, and grow.

"Rotarian!" We'll guard the name,
And with an artist's hand
We'll deck the world in living flame,
And with immortals stand.

—Rotary Club of Ottawa, Ontario.

Realms of Rotary

(Air: "A Perfect Day.")

When we come to the meeting of Rotary,
And we sit with good souls by our side;
When our voices unite in a chorus bright,
With a feeling of friendly pride.
What joy that to know, for an hour or so,
Our lives are from burdens free,
And the skies are bright with a golden
light,
That shines on true Rotary.

We hail the gift of this social hour,
With the friends that we like to be,
For the truths we learn have a potent
power

Of practical Rotary.
The lesson that's carried within each
heart,

The friendships we've fondly made,
Are the things that will cheer with a
vision clear,
Tho the years of our life shall fade.

—Huskie Webling, Rotary Club of Brantford, Ontario.

Every Laddie Needs a Friend

(Air: "Comin' Thro' the Rye.")

If a body meet a body
Once a week for lunch,
Should a body greet a body
With a hearty punch?

CHORUS:

Every laddie, John or Paddy
Needs to find a friend:
So let him see in Rotaree
His journey's at an end

If a body meet a body
Only once a year,
Should a body greet a body
With an awkward leer?

If a body meet a body
Once,—and then they part,
Should a body show a body
That he has a heart?

—Rotary Club of Ottawa, Ontario

Rotarian, Rotarian

(Air: "Tammany.")

Rotarian, Rotarian!
In good deeds always to the fore,
Ever does his part, and more.
Rotarian, Rotarian!
He's the one, the first, the best,
Rotarian!

—Geo. P. Edwards, Rotary Club of San Francisco, California.

Rotary and War Work

By Philip R. Kellar

BEFORE the war started Rotarians believed in Rotary as an organization wherein the spirit of service is developed to a high degree. In war time, patriotic service is the only service that counts. From the very outbreak of The Great War, Rotarians proved to themselves and to the outside world that Rotary and patriotism are synonymous.

Rotarians would have been patriotic in such a great crisis in the world's life if they had not been members of Rotary clubs; but a record of what Rotary and Rotarians have done in the last four and a half years in the British Isles, in Canada, in the United States, and in Cuba, is a sufficient justification for the claim that members have gained from Rotary a great inspiration for efficient and unselfish service to their respective countries in time of danger.

As a matter of fact, the history of any Rotary club during the time that its country was actively engaged in the war is largely a history of war activities. In this article no attempt is made to give a detailed history of the war work done by Rotary and Rotarians. The clubs and the individual members have been one-hundred percenters and Rotary has earned the commendation of its respective governments for its work. In cases where details of war work by one club or a group of clubs are given, it is not to be concluded that only such club or clubs as are mentioned have performed such duties; others have taken similar action under similar circumstances.

Days of Neutrality

During the first two and a half years of the war, the country of the large majority of Rotary clubs occupied the position of a neutral. The clubs in the British Isles and in Canada became active along war work lines immediately after the beginning of the great conflict in August, 1914, when the British Empire, without hesitation, decided to utilize all of its resources to keep its word to Belgium and France, and took its stand along side of these two nations to fight for the preservation of the civilization of the world.

During these two and a half years there was no question as to where the sympathy of the vast majority of Rotarians in the United States lay. When the United States and Cuba entered the war on the side of the British Empire, France, Belgium and the other Allies, the sympathies of the American and Cuban Rotarians were transmuted instantly into action.

During this period it was necessary for the International Association of Rotary Clubs to take a neutral stand in its official actions, but when all of the countries in which Rotary clubs were located became allied on the same side of the war, the necessity for this neutral attitude was removed and at once the International Association became actively a war making organization. The assistance of Rotary was officially placed at the disposal of the Allied governments and this action upon the part of the directors of International Rotary was approved by the International Convention at Atlanta in June, 1917.

In the interval between the Atlanta Convention and the Kansas City Convention in June, 1918, the Board of Directors of the International Association took the position that the successful prosecution of the war was an international problem and that the international character of Rotary would not be surrendered if the International Association should endorse any specific national work in any Rotary country so long as that nation's work had to do with the successful prosecution of the war. The Convention at Kansas City approved this position.

Therefore, after April 6, 1917, all Rotary clubs and the International Association held themselves ready to respond to requests from any of the governments on the Allied side in which Rotary clubs were located to aid in winning the war. So effective was this aid that Rotary gained a high standing in the councils of the respective governments.

The war work of Rotary in different countries was along similar general lines. The Rotary clubs rendered efficient service to the governments in recruiting volunteers for the armies; in successful flotation of war bonds and thrift and savings stamps; in food conservation and increased food production; in the raising of funds for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., War Camp Community Service and similar organizations whose activities were devoted to the preservation of the morale of the armies and the people back of the armies, and the amelioration of suffering and the care of the relatives of the soldiers; in the work of securing skilled labor for various industries engaged in war work; in effectively combating of German

propaganda by means of public meetings and through the media of the various Rotary publications; in the establishment and maintenance of clubs for the use of soldiers; etc.; etc.

Work of British Rotary

During the early days of the war there was some doubt as to the wisdom of trying to organize additional Rotary clubs in the British Isles, or even trying to keep up the work of those already organized, as the magnitude of the struggle became apparent and it was seen how great would be the war demands upon everybody in the British Isles.

However, the British Rotarians got into war work immediately and they very quickly learned that the Rotary organization was one of the most effective means existing for efficient war work.

About ten percent of the British Rotarians became active participants in the war, most of them going to the front in France and Belgium. These included Peter Thomason of Manchester, who was president of the British Association of Rotary Clubs at the time of his enlistment. A large number of those who did not go into the army or navy became engaged in semi-military work at home.

The first necessity of the war in the British Isles was to raise an army and in the work of recruiting volunteers for this army all of the clubs rendered splendid service. The Rotary clubs of Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland took it upon themselves to raise two complete battalions of men whose height was not quite up to the standard of the British Army at that time. They were called Bantam Battalions.

Each battalion consisted of 2,000 men all of whom were recruited by the Rotary clubs. The battalion was equipped, examined, supplied with clothing, mobilized and then offered to the Government.

Hospitality Scheme

Very shortly after the war started it became apparent that the care of wounded soldiers would be one of the great problems, especially after they became convalescent. Consequently the British Rotary clubs became very active in entertaining the convalescent soldiers and sailors and London became especially busy in this respect inasmuch as the number of hospitals in London was greater than in any other city. Entertainments were planned and provided for the wounded soldiers who were able to stand such excitement, and the Rotarians of the different British clubs took the wounded soldiers for automobile rides when they were able to go.

Clubs for the use of soldiers were established by practically all of the British Rotary clubs, a social club of this character in Belfast, Ireland, and the Welcome Club of Glasgow, Scotland, being typical of such clubs.

Manchester Rotary Club established a home for Belgian refugees and maintained it for a time until it was turned over to a special committee representing Rotary and other organizations in the city.

The children of soldiers and sailors were taken under the protecting wing of the Rotary clubs in different cities and the work of the Edinburgh

The War's Heritage

Every war has left something behind it: music, history, art or literature. This war will leave the world with an heritage of the greatest business it has ever known.

Business in the future will include more keen competition, but it will be clean, moral competition. The business man must play clean, he must fight himself to keep himself within bounds.

Too many business men forget their home ties. They do not play with the boys at home enough. They should remember that the boys of today are the guardians of affairs of tomorrow and their development needs attention.

Rotary should investigate the schools. I have a hobby on the care of boys. I have two myself. I feel that a father should be the pal of the boys and not their dread. Boys need leaders. The father is the natural leader.

Fred L. Nothey, Rotary Club of Waterloo, Iowa; Governor Sixteenth Rotary District.

club in this respect may be taken as an indication of what the other clubs did. Every Christmas during the war the Edinburgh Rotary Club entertained from 10,000 to 15,000 children of soldiers and sailors, giving them a Christmas party at the theatres and supplying them with Christmas cheer.

After the entry of the United States into the war and the passing thru England of a number of American soldiers and sailors, the British Rotary clubs found a new opportunity for service which they met in splendid manner.

In London the great Eagle Hut maintained by the Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of American soldiers in London was taken over entirely one day each month by members of the London Rotary Club.

Perhaps the biggest work done by the British Rotarians in connection with their efforts to make American fighting men in England feel at home is what is known as the American Hospitality Scheme. This idea originated with the Liverpool Rotary Club. The plan was to entertain in the homes of British people, American soldiers on leave in the British Isles, the soldiers to be the guests of the house and, so far as possible, to become members of the family during the period of their visit.

The other British Rotary clubs immediately endorsed the Liverpool plan, the British Government put its stamp of approval upon the scheme and British Rotary embarked upon the carrying out of the work.

To carry out the scheme it became necessary for the Rotarians of each city in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland to secure a list of homes in their respective districts which would receive and entertain the American soldier guests. In order to make it certain that the guest and the host would be congenial it was decided that the commanding officer should recommend the soldier for participation in the plan.

It was such a novel proposition that many British Rotarians wondered if it would prove successful, but the first trial dissolved all these doubts and gave assurance that the plan would be wonderfully successful.

The purpose of this work was two-fold:

First to show appreciation of the sacrifices which the American soldiers were making; and

Second, to bring about a better understanding between the people of the British Isles and the people of the United States.

The misgivings of British Rotary at the start of the war as to trying to extend the Rotary organization of Rotary in the British Isles proved unfounded. During the war the number of Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland doubled.

Work of Canadian Rotary

In Canada the Rotary clubs were just as prompt to jump into war work as were their British brothers. The first task which engaged their attention was recruiting and all of the Rotary clubs participated actively in these campaigns until Canada changed from the volunteer to the draft system. Many of the Canadian Rotarians went into active war work. Several clubs were left with only the skeletons of their old organizations, but the few Rotarians remaining at home took upon their own shoulders the work of the entire club.

The Canadian clubs rendered splendid service in the campaigns for the sale of Victory Bonds, the raising of funds for the Red Cross and the raising of funds for other war relief work. They

were very effective in the aid given to the campaign to bring about increased food production.

The work of the Toronto Rotary Club in its vacant lot cultivation campaign has been given credit by a member of the British Government for an increase in production of potatoes in the British Isles amounting to 3,000 tons. As this official expressed it, the Rotary Club of Edinburgh was inspired by the Toronto Rotary Club to carry on the same work in the Scotch city and the enthusiasm spread from Edinburgh all over the British Isles.

The Rotary clubs of British Columbia were very active early in the war in getting behind the campaign for building ships in Canada, utilizing the wonderful timber resources of that province. It was largely thru the encouragement and aid given by the Rotarians that British Co-

One example of the work of Canada Rotary in the matter of making the Victory Loan campaigns successful was furnished by the Toronto Rotary Club. The members of this club subscribed for nearly \$10,000,000 worth of the \$300,000,000 Victory Loan in November, 1917. At one meeting of the club, which was attended by Rotarian Harry Lauder, a total of \$647,000 worth of bonds were subscribed for in twenty minutes, after the members already had made their full subscriptions.

United States Rotary Work

For two and a half years the Rotarians in the United States watched the Rotarians in the British Isles and in Canada very actively engage in war work and undoubtedly many of them felt a little envious that they did not have the opportunity to render the same kind of service to the world. At least there is some reason for this conclusion when one considers the energy with which the American Rotarians got into the war work as soon as the United States went into the war.

The clubs as clubs and the members as individuals immediately became active in the recruiting work for the army, marine corps and navy; took active, and in most instances leading, parts, in the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. fund campaigns and threw themselves whole-heartedly into the work of making the Liberty Loans successful.

By the time of the Atlanta Convention the war work of the United States was becoming more clearly outlined and American Rotary was ready to give one-hundred percent service, as the Government authorities might indicate, in the work of winning the war. This position was stated by a resolution adopted at Atlanta of which the following is a copy:

"Whereas, our countries and their allies are now, with strong purpose and high aims for world welfare, definitely set for and actually engaged in war, and the time for pyramided and intensive action is now upon us; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Eighth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs that it is the sacred duty, the high right, and the greatest opportunity for service that each Rotarian should strive so to understand and comprehend the tremendous responsibility placed upon every man for a victory which must be won, that he shall be prepared to the absolute utmost to work and pray and to sacrifice to this end; therefore, be it further

"Resolved, that at every opportunity, Rotarians shall uphold and sustain, in every way, the demands and aims of constituted authority, and support to the utmost the authorized councils and committees organized for achieving our noble purpose; and be it further

"Resolved, that the affiliated Rotary

clubs, during the ensuing years, should in their respective towns and cities, promote a plan of education as to the underlying causes of the war and the righteousness of the Allies in this conflict."

War Camp Work

While that resolution was so worded as to include all Rotary clubs in the Association and to be international in its scope, it was felt at the time that it applied particularly to the Rotary clubs of the United States and Cuba, the Rotary clubs of Canada and the British Isles already having put into action these same sentiments. The Rotary clubs of the United States and Cuba consistently and continuously made their actions conform to the spirit of that resolution.

At the Atlanta Convention the American Rotarians placed themselves squarely behind the work of the United States War and Navy Departments' Commissions on Training Camp Activities, of which Raymond B. Fosdick was chairman. Under the supervision of these commissions was performed the war work of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, American Library Association, Jewish Welfare Relief inside of the camps, and War Camp Community Service outside of the camps. The Rotary Convention at Atlanta adopted a report made by the Rotary Committee on Training Camp Activities in which report the following slogan was recommended as the slogan of Rotary in connection with this work:

"Let us protect our boys from evil influences in their home camps while they are training to protect us from foreign foes."

The effective work of the Army Commission on Training Camp Activities, especially thru the War Camp Community Service branch, in sending from the United States to Europe the cleanest army the history of the world has any record of is very well known now and a great part of this success was due to the whole-hearted manner in which Rotary gave its support to the Commission from the start.

The work of the War Camp Community Service required a fund of approximately \$4,000,000 to get it thoroly organized and in operation. When the campaign to raise this fund was being outlined it was planned to have the quota in each city collected thru the Chamber of Commerce in that city.

Community Houses Built

At that time the commercial organizations in the United States were not alive to the significance of the work and as a result the campaign for funds lagged until Chairman Fosdick appealed to Rotary. In some cities the Rotary clubs took active charge of the fund campaign and in other cities the members of the Rotary clubs stimulated the organizations that were in charge of the work. As a result the fund was raised.

The work of the Rotary clubs of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma (at that time in the Eleventh District) in cooperating with the War Camp Community Service makes a record of patriotic efficiency that each Rotarian can be proud of. After securing the consent of the International Officers of Rotary for the forming of a district organization to take care of the War Camp Community Service work in those three states, the Rotary clubs of that district appointed a committee.

This committee collected funds from the citizens of the three states, thru the Rotary clubs, and built and equipt several Community Service Houses in the cities and towns near the training

camps. In order to accomplish the work which seemed necessary at that time, the Rotarians had to organize Rotary clubs in two of these cities near the camps and have these Rotary clubs supervise the War Camp Community Service work.

Thru the action of the Rotarians of the Eleventh District, Chairman Fosdick had placed at his disposal, equipt Community Service Houses months before he could have had them if they had not been built until after the completion of the national fund for this work.

Smileage and Clubs

In this connection also it may be mentioned that the success of the Smileage Book scheme was due largely to the work of Rotarians and Rotary clubs, who, in many cities, had entire charge of the campaign.

The Smileage Book scheme was a plan by which first class theatrical entertainment could be furnished to the soldiers in the various camps without cost to them, admission to the theatres being gained by the coupons in the Smileage Book. The Smileage Books were sold by the War Camp Community Service and the purchasers of the books sent or gave them to soldiers. The funds secured by the sale of the books was used to defray the expenses of the entertainment and the up-keep of the Liberty Theatres built in the various camps.

Another notable contribution to war service by American Rotary was the equipment and maintenance of clubs for soldiers and sailors. Nearly every American Rotary club, located in a city near a training camp, established such a club. Included in them were the institutions maintained by Philadelphia, New Orleans, Omaha, San Antonio, Indianapolis, Atlanta, etc.

The Philadelphia Rotarians secured a building and transformed it into a club house with all the facilities the usual city club possesses, including sleeping accommodations. The Philadelphia Rotary Club not only raised the funds to equip and maintain it, but certain members were assigned for each day in the month to be present at the club house to act as host and oversee matters.

In most instances these soldiers and sailors clubs consisted of several rooms equipt with writing material, musical instruments, billiard and pool tables, bathing facilities, library, and general lounging rooms.

Boys Onto Farms

Another form in which the American Rotary clubs gave especially effective assistance to the Government was in connection with getting the high school boys onto the farms before the expiration of the school year in 1917, in order to increase food production. This movement was started by a Rotarian, Howard H. Gross, of Chicago, President of the Universal Military Training League.

Rotarian Gross presented his plan first to the Board of Education in Chicago and then appealed to Rotary to help him "put it over" thru-out the country. His appeal met an instant response, and thru International Headquarters a request was sent to all American Rotary clubs to help. The clubs complied with prompt willingness. As an illustration of the speed with which their cooperation was given, the work of one western club may be mentioned. Upon the same day that this club received the request from Headquarters, it equipt and had in operation an office on the ground floor of a building in the

central part of the city, and this office was the clearing house for the work of getting the school boys onto the farms.

Out of this work, which proved very satisfactory, there grew the larger movement, on a more permanent basis, known as the U. S. Boys Working Reserve, under the direction of William Hall. Director Hall credits Rotary with being largely responsible for the very satisfactory success of the movement.

Food Production

A large number of the clubs, probably seventy-five per cent, actively participated in some kind of a campaign to increase food production. Committees were appointed to cooperate with school authorities to arrange central bodies for the encouragement of gardening. Rotary clubs were especially active in campaigns to have boys cultivate vacant lots under the supervision of experienced men.

A number of clubs leased uncultivated land and the members cultivated it. Some clubs bought seed to supply to farmers unable to purchase because of the high prices.

Several clubs aided in the conservation of food by organizing the girls and women of the communities into canning clubs. One club gave \$300 in prizes to the thirty or more girl canning clubs established in the community.

Among the many problems which arose out of the rapid transition of the United States from a peace to a war basis was that of acquiring real estate for Government use. The services of Rotarians in various cities were placed at the disposal of the Government for making real estate appraisals, the offer being made thru International Headquarters. Rotarian real estate appraisers were called upon by the Government in 93 cities.

United War Funds

Shortly after the United States entered the war, Rotarians were convinced that the multiplicity of campaigns for raising funds for different phases of war work resulted in an inefficient system and much waste of time and energy. Early in 1917, American Rotary began urging a more business-like method, taking the position that the funds could all be raised in one united campaign.

Government officials charged with the supervision of these different non-military war activities admit that American Rotary was largely responsible for finally bringing these campaigns into one. The fact that Rotarians in the various cities were in charge of, or occupied a leading position in, every campaign for each fund, placed them in a position where they could see the wastefulness of a number of campaigns and also where their opinions carried great weight.

The activities of American Rotary in connection with the war were as varied as the opportunities for cooperation by civilians. They did not confine themselves to any one particular phase of activity, but took part in all of them:—increase food production, food conservation, Liberty Bond sales, entertainment of soldiers and sailors, war savings stamps campaigns, fuel conservation, war gardens, guard duty, reserve militia, cooperation with the Public Health Service, etc.

Liberty Bond Work

The volunteer plan of securing subscriptions to Liberty Loans was a Rotary plan. It proved very popular in many communities. Under this plan, each person in the community was advised

to go to a special place, on volunteer day, and make his subscription. A Rotarian conceived the plan and it was carried into effect by the Rotary club in the first city which tried it.

Clubs pledged themselves to take care of dependent families of men in active service; collected books and magazines for camp libraries and individual soldiers; sent members to France as Y. M. C. A. secretaries, paying all expenses; raised funds to buy equipment for local army units temporarily short of needed material; bought and equipt ambulances for the French front, furnishing the drivers; one club raised \$21,000 to bring the members of the local company of the National Guard home for a brief visit to their families before going overseas; one small club—Sunbury, Pa.—looked after the comfort and provided for the entertainment of more than 500 soldiers temporarily stationed in their city before departure for the training camp.

The Daily Victory Prayer—or War Angelus as it was first called—was a Rotary achievement. The idea was conceived by the Rotary Club of Billings, Mont., and communicated to International Headquarters and to the United States Congress. Later it was presented to the Rotary Convention at Kansas City, Mo., where it was approved by resolution. Many Rotary clubs were responsible for the adoption of the Daily Victory Prayer in their respective cities.

Morale and Morals

One of the most splendid ideas for maintaining the morale of the soldiers away from home was inaugurated by the Rotary Club of Salem, Mass., and adopted by the Rotary clubs in Calgary, Cincinnati, and other cities, and by non-Rotarians as well. That was to have moving pictures taken of the relatives of soldiers on overseas duty, and send the films to be shown to the soldiers.

Perhaps the one thing which American Rotary was most interested in and of which it has the greatest reason to be proud, was the protection of soldiers from the evils of army life. American Rotary is particularly proud of the record made by the American Army in moral cleanliness. The following incident shows how effective the Rotary organization was in cooperating with the President of the United States and with the Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

A training camp was located close to a city in which there was an active Rotary club. The moral conditions of that city were not as good as they should be. The city officials paid scant attention to the requests of the Commission on Training Camp Activities to clean it up. International Rotary Headquarters were informed of the situation by the Commission on Training Camp Activities. The information was past along by International Rotary to the Rotary club in that city with the statement that unless the city was cleaned up the training camp would be moved. The Rotary club got busy and within a very short while the conditions in the city met with the favor of the War Department and the camp remained there.

Rotary's Service Flag

And greatest of all the war service of Rotary is the contribution which the organization made thru its members who offered themselves for the greatest sacrifice of all.

In the Rotary service flag there are nearly 2,000 blue stars. Approximately ten per cent of the membership of every Rotary club in the Association was actively engaged in war work, either in the military or non-military branches at the front.

A Shrine of Freedom

By Donald M. Carter

HUMANITY has paid such a high price for the World's War that every effort should be made to secure all possible benefits from it. The war has vitally emphasized certain things, two of the most important of which are human freedom and the service of men to men and nations to nations.

Freedom and service are inter-related in a very intimate manner. History has shown that no man can secure his own freedom, that freedom is only possible where a number of men are willing to co-operate and serve each other, and that service is a fundamental prerequisite to human freedom.

The allied nations have met in a peace conference. One of the principal things which this peace conference has to do is to get the various nations to adopt some means of preventing future wars, such as a league of nations.

The success of this league of nations will depend upon the attitude of mind of the people now living, and of future generations. As long as the world tolerates armed depredations by nations and the forcible impression of the will of one people upon another, wars are inevitable.

Permanent peace must largely depend upon the love of freedom of the people and their ideal of service. Anything, therefore, that will inspire love of freedom and the ideal of service for humanity, in the hearts of the present and future generations, is of vital importance in securing permanent peace.

Mankind has made an unprecedented sacrifice for freedom. How can we use that sacrifice as an inspiration to the people of the world?

Soldiers' Graves

The War Department of the United States has under consideration a project to remove to America the bodies of the American soldiers who gave up their lives in the great World's War for the freedom of humanity. This plan presents many difficulties which need not be enumerated, but which will be apparent to anyone considering the question. There is, however, one phase of the question which it may be well to seriously discuss.

The World's War in which these brave American soldiers died is unique in many particulars. It was principally fought out and finally decided on the soil of France.

Many things have happened in this war which are new and strange and wonderful, and not the least of these is the fact that brave men from all the liberty loving nations of the world rushed voluntarily to the assistance of France to protect her and her liberty against the destructive hand of autocracy and to save democracy to the world. White and black, yellow and brown, from the four corners of the earth, fought, bled and died on the soil of France for the great cause of human freedom.

This is not only new, but it is one of the most wonderful things that has ever happened in human history.

Another strange thing about it is that it should have happened upon the soil of France. So far as history shows, France was the first nation to send her armies to a distant nation to help that nation fight for freedom. The struggle was successful and the great republic of the western con-

tinent was established. And when France was about to be stricken unto death, this republic which she helped to form, and the other liberty loving nations of the earth, rushed to her assistance, and her soil has been forever consecrated to the cause of freedom by the blood of millions of men from all parts of the earth, who held freedom to be their greatest heritage.

Has the time not come when freedom should have its shrine? And what better shrine can it have than the sacred battlefields of France?

The brave American soldiers, as well as those of our Allies, have been sacrificed upon the altar of freedom and this sacrifice has forever dedicated these battlefields of France as sacred ground.

A Lasting Benefit

We have voluntarily made the sacrifice. Why should we now take part of it back by removing the bodies of our brave soldiers?

What greater glory can any family in America have, than that which comes from having one of its members, father, son or husband, buried in this sacred ground of France?

What grander thing could we do than to leave buried in the soil of France the bodies of our brave soldiers, who made the last great sacrifice, and take the necessary steps to make these battlefields the shrine of human freedom?

How better can we secure a lasting benefit to freedom from this great World's War?

The other nations of the world, it would seem, will leave their dead buried in France. In the days to come visitors to France from all parts of the world will go over these sacred battlefields. They will see the graves of the English, the Canadians, Australians, Italians, Africans, natives of India, Portuguese, and others. If we remove our dead they will not see the graves of the Americans.

When these people ask, "Where are the Americans?" France must then say to them, "The soil of France was not considered a suitable resting place for the bodies of the soldiers of our sister republic and they have taken them back to America." Should we not rather have her say, "There they lie, buried where they fell, on the field of battle, America's sacrifice and offering at the Shrine of Freedom."

A Strong Tie

What stronger tie can we have with our sister republic than that which results from the fact that the bodies of the noble Americans, who died upon her soil, fighting for her freedom and the freedom of the world, lie buried on those sacred battlefields?

If we remove these bodies, is it not plain that in the years to come when future generations shall make their pilgrimages to these battlefields and shall see the graves of the brave soldiers of the other nations, and not find those of our brave soldiers, they shall fail to appreciate what the noble American soldiers did in this great fight for freedom, and we will thereby do an injustice, not only to ourselves and to the world, but to the unexampled men of America, who made the last great sacrifice for freedom.

The proudest boast that the ancient Roman

could make was, "I am a citizen of no mean city." One of the proudest statements that any American can make, infinitely prouder than the statement of the old Romans, will, in the days that are to come, be, "I have a relative, a son, a father, a husband, buried at the shrine of human freedom on the sacred battlefields of France."

Think what a wonderful effect it would have upon future generations if this shrine of freedom should be created in France, with its sacred graves and monuments, and then described and illustrated in the school books, read by the children of all nationalities throughout future centuries. This is one of the greatest opportunities that has ever been presented to the human race, to inspire love for freedom and the ideal of service to mankind, in the hearts of the children of the world.

No one will be heard to say after this war that men are wholly selfish, base, and ignoble. This war has brought out more clearly than it has ever been brought out before, that there is a divine spark in the bosom of every human being, and the great problem of humanity is to search out, develop and use that spark to regenerate the world.

A Whole World Shrine

There are certain places in the world that men hold sacred. From a worldly view point where can you find a more sacred place than the battlefields of France, consecrated by the blood of men from the four corners of the earth who shed that blood to save the world?

Belief in consecration by blood is a part of the warp and woof of human nature. We have been taught from our early childhood that Christ died to save the world and that humanity has been sanctified by his blood. Our brave boys have followed in His footsteps, for they have also died to save the world, and France has been consecrated by their blood.

Whether we take any action or not, France has really become the shrine of freedom and the question is, shall we preserve this shrine for the future of the race and for the lasting benefit of mankind?

The Mohammedans have their Mecca. We Christians and Jews have our Palestine. Shall we fail to take advantage of this opportunity to give to all the free people of the earth, a shrine of freedom; a shrine, consisting of the sacred battlefields of France, consecrated by the blood and bodies of the flower of the manhood of the world; a shrine which, after all who fought for freedom on those sacred battlefields have passed away, shall remain the hope and inspiration of the sons of men, until the last syllable of recorded time?

—Donald M. Carter, patent attorney member of the Chicago Rotary Club, delivered the foregoing talk at a meeting of his club. Following it, a motion was unanimously adopted asking the directors to give further consideration to his remarks and to take some action. The directors of the Chicago club later approved Carter's idea and authorized a committee to formulate a plan to secure the adoption of the proposition and the establishment of a Shrine of Freedom in France.

Rural Vote and Civilization

By Prof. E. G. Peterson

IN general, the proper development of a rural civilization is a need which can come into effect only thru slow processes of education. Today, the vote of the rural population is democracy's most substantial assurance against bolshevism on the one hand and moneyed privilege on the other.

Question I. Shall all financial and business institutions be required by law to publish statements of their financial standing and earnings; and shall an effort be made to have representative farmers become stockholders in commercial, financial and manufacturing enterprises?

Answer. I think there is no doubt about the value of having farmers as largely as possible interest themselves by investment in especially those commercial and manufacturing enterprises which are closely related to the farm.

It is likewise advisable, because of the increased stability thereby obtained, to have the farmers interest themselves in all established financial enterprises. Such a condition would certainly add strength to any enterprise and help to eliminate any feeling of suspicion that might otherwise exist.

All legitimate industry would, I believe, welcome the opportunity to give publicity to their earnings. This may be, and possibly will be, a condition which will be desirable general practice in the future, but should follow rather than precede certain other reforms.

Question II. Shall country towns interest themselves more in providing community centers for recreation, comfort and also educational features, such as lectures on general and social problems?

Answer. We can develop recreation and educational features no faster than an appreciation for the same develops.

As a general proposition, any movement, within reason, is to be commended which aims at the creation of more opportunity for recreation and for stimulation along educational lines of the farming population.

Bane of Isolation

The bane of farming today is isolation and lack of what may be called inspiration. The daily routine of the farm, while admitting of many wonderful opportunities incident to outdoor living and consequent health, a love and appreciation of nature and a study of growing things, and a dealing constantly with creative forces, deadens our sense of appreciation of all these unless occasionally we are taken out of our environment and get the proper perspective.

Nothing is so inspiring to a city man as a well cared for farm. Nothing is so satisfying to the nerves of a hard working farmer as excellent theatrical and musical events, and he even welcomes occasionally, for the sake of variety, the congestion and noise and rattle of a city street. We need to create additional recreation and educational features for the farmer.

Question III. Shall the method in vogue in many European countries be adopted here, whereby ten or more farmers can associate themselves together in a personal credit union and obtain loans by assuming joint personal liability for the entire amount, pledging their entire joint credit without giving specific collateral or security, etc.?

Answer. The growth of banking institutions in the United States has been along the line of meet-

ing the demands of the purely commercial interests.

In so far as the farmer's business conforms to a commercially designed institution, all is well, but the business of the farm is fundamentally different from the business of the merchant. The farmer in many sections has been left with inadequate financial facilities, not because of intentional discrimination, but because of the growth of a system.

That present facilities are inadequate to maintain and promote a highly efficient economic and social life in rural districts is generally conceded.

The movement for better rural credit received national recognition in 1913 when President Wilson appointed a United States commission to visit the principal European countries and obtain first-hand information on rural credit conditions. The result is a 900-page report, senate document No. 214. Three years later, 1916, the federal farm loan act was enacted into law.

With all this new light on what Europe has done for her peasant farmers and even her farm

In last month's issue of this magazine was published a questionnaire sent by the club to the members of the Rotary Club of Salt Lake City, on the subject of harmony and co-operation between capital, commercial interests, and the farmer. The questionnaire was prepared by a special committee; the club members were urged to study and discuss the questions submitted. President Poole of the International Association has urged other Rotary Clubs to discuss the same questions. Among the answers to the questions submitted by Salt Lake City Rotarians was a set prepared by E. G. Peterson, president of the Utah Agricultural College. Dr. Peterson's answers are submitted in the accompanying article.

laborers, the federal farm loan act offers little or no assistance to the man who wishes to "get a start," or for the short-time demands of the well-established farmer.

What Method is Best

The question therefore is: What method shall be adopted for meeting needs as stated above?

The European agricultural banking systems all have the same kind of structure and scheme of arrangement. First: The farmers are organized locally by belonging to credit societies. Second: These groups of local societies form regional banks and associations and all are bound together in what are called unions. Third: The various unions are federated or linked together for bringing about central associations or banks and are national in scope.

This, in general, is the scheme proposed in the question of the Rotary Club questionnaire. There is this difference. The scheme as submitted in the questionnaire does not provide for intermediate associations between the local associations and the central organizations. Experience alone will perhaps determine the better arrangement. Her-

rick in his *Rural Credits* says: "Such an elaborate system cannot have a rapid growth even if it is expected to be sound or enduring. It is doubtful whether even with the aid of the state a system could be created by beginning at the top and working down. If the farmers of the United States wish such a system it is in their power to start it at the grass roots by forming local co-operative credit societies."

Co-Operation is Basis

Admitting the soundness of the principles involved, what are some of the difficulties to be met in the adoption of the scheme? The basic idea of the proposal is co-operation. Its effect in European countries has been marvelous, but the European has learned to co-operate. In fact, many of the associations perform other functions, such as buying and selling, along with the banking business.

The development of American agriculture must be such, and the necessities of the farmers must be such, that they will co-operate; otherwise any personal credit union will fail. It cannot be imposed from the outside; it must grow from within.

The European systems had their origin in the face of a keenly felt need among the farmers themselves. For example, Raiffeisen was moved to action because the peasant class was poverty stricken. He was a preacher and his main idea was the moral uplift of the people. Does the average American farmer see the need of co-operation along this line?

The European farmer does not do a banking business, nor did he in the past, in the sense that Americans do. Most American farmers are connected in some way with the already existing institutions. Is it not true that leading farmers on account of their banking relations, would discourage co-operation in the local associations?

The American banking institution is meeting the needs of farmers in a much more efficient manner than did the private institutions of Europe. There are thousands of typically rural banks already in existence; many of these banks have displayed a willingness to co-operate for the better financing of the farmers. The Ashland plan, whereby the business men's associations and the banks of northern Wisconsin provided loans to pioneer farmers for the purchase of first-class dairy cows, is indicative of possibilities along this line.

Would it not be possible to formulate a plan involving the principles proposed, whereby the existing banks would be a part of the scheme?

Another very serious difficulty to be met is the question of pooling the assets of the community as a basis for credit. Many of the European systems have the unlimited liability feature. Is the American farmer willing to pool his assets as security for a loan, much less to lend himself to the unlimited liability feature?

Another difficulty is in the nature of the American community compared to the European community. The European community is compact, homogeneous and stabilized as regards land values and earnings and in other ways. This lends to ease of co-operation. The American community

is separated, of greatly divergent interests, and is shifting. This condition adds to the difficulty of co-operation.

Whatever scheme finally comes into favor, it will be a question of slow growth and education. The difficulties are inherent and must be reckoned with, no matter what scheme is attempted.

State Marketing Department

Question IV. Shall there be a state marketing department, with a director in charge, said department to be impartial as between the farmer and the commercial and financial interests, but to give advice, furnish statistics and formulate an opinion as to the adjustment of various crops so that overproduction will be avoided on any one or more crops, the state marketing department to make full use of the county farm agents now located in every county in most states?

Answer. The present agency for the aiding of the farmer thru the bureau of markets at Washington, which, in co-operation with the agricultural colleges of the different states, maintains an office of markets, is an effective beginning looking toward the solution of the marketing problem.

In certain states where a separate state official exists, in many cases without adequate facilities for review of the market conditions of the world and without adequate training because of the low salary offered, the said market official has been a source of great controversy and in many cases lamentable results have followed the creation of the office.

It is true, nevertheless, that very valuable advice and suggestion has reached the farmer thru the office. We cannot relieve the farmer, no matter what plan is finally adopted, of entire responsibility for both the production and marketing of his crops and no immediate solution is available to insure the exact regulation of crops to suit market conditions.

The immediate aim should be to strengthen the existing office called the office of the "agent in marketing," so that the general principles of marketing may be brought to the attention of the farming population. The existing office is entirely competent to prevent unwise investment in crops for which the state is poorly adapted, and to avoid extremes in production with recurrent glutting of the markets.

Regulating Labor Supply

Question V. Shall the state assist in regulating the labor supply and help farmers to secure labor when needed; and shall children and women be encouraged to undertake work befitting their strength in times of stress and necessity, even if it interfere for a short time with school terms?

Answer. There is at present a farm help specialist jointly employed by the department of agriculture and the State Agricultural College of Utah. This office, during the past two years, has been extremely helpful in distributing labor and in otherwise meeting the needs of the farmers.

We cannot make farming entirely a business. Farming constitutes both a source of income and a family life for the grower. More properly the farm is first a home and second a business. It has never succeeded greatly as an incorporated affair, but seems to be by a law of nature indissolubly connected with the maintenance of family life.

The purely business man who does not appreciate this fact can never be satisfied with the business status of the farm. The grocer has one place of business and has his home entirely separate from that business; the banker likewise. But the farmer in the scheme of nature mixes his business and his family life.

The law of diminishing returns sets in when

the farm grows beyond the point where it can be adequately managed by one family.

Profit Sharing Plan

Question VI. Is it possible to adopt any profit-sharing plan as between business interests and the farmer until the farmer becomes more efficient, will protect his machinery from waste and destruction, and will standardize his product to a reliable and dependable degree, with proper regard for his given word and contracts?

Answer. The business connections between the industries associated with crops and animals and the farmer who produces those crops and animals should be very slowly made.

The farmer's business is to produce a superior grade of product of a standardized quality as far as possible.

It is a function of the state and federal government to so regulate its general economy that adequate returns reach the deserving farmer.

No general plan seems to me to be practicable for the connection of the farmer with the manufacturing or other industry which relates to his work in any direct profit-sharing way.

Farmers, without question, under a system of co-operation will more and more interest themselves in those enterprises which have to do with farm products. This growth toward co-operative enterprise is inevitable despite the limited success which has attended many such endeavors in the past. The example of Denmark is the model for the world in co-operation along these lines among farmers, with the result that Denmark represents the most advanced rural civilization in existence today.

Construction by State?

Question VIII. Shall the state or federal government, or both, handle all projects of irrigation, drainage, reclamation and land development, including the building of railroads and roads, often as essential as the land and water themselves, to a happy and prosperous development?

Answer. Any policy which the government adopts should have in mind the development of a successful, money-making farmer.

The plan in operation during the recent past, as embodied in the reclamation service of the United States Government, has not been entirely successful for the reason that inadequately trained and financed farmers have gone onto virgin land and have not been able to succeed. The paternalism of the government should progress no faster than the merits and abilities of the farmer.

It is a positive detriment to any farmer to be subsidized to the point where his own efforts cannot do too much within reason by way of road-building and in the construction of reservoirs and dams under conditions which will produce water at a cost which will enable the farmer to buy it from the Government and pay out.

The Government, on the contrary, should be very careful to avoid enterprises so expensive in first cost and in maintenance that it may be economically difficult or impossible to operate them.

Blue Sky Laws

Question IX. Shall the sale of stock or other securities be under the supervision of and licensed by the state thru a regulation of law known as a "blue sky law"?

Answer. Under present prosperous conditions, where the farmer's earnings have resulted in large holdings of Government securities and in a condition where the farm in general is a highly paying investment, there should be in existence some protection which would tend to prevent the exploitation of fake stocks.

Our past experience in Utah justifies the state-

ment that many millions of dollars will be invested by the farmers in the next year in stocks which will return very little, if anything, to the farmer.

No greater service can be rendered the farming population today than by protecting the farmer, who is not a business expert and is not an investor, in the handling of his surplus money.

Along with protection from fake stocks should go information regarding desirable investments which the public in general sadly needs.

Nothing is more pathetic and more damaging to the stability of the state and more disintegrating than to have money which has been accumulated thru the hard labor of the father and boys, and in many cases the mother and girls in the family, frittered away in the purchase of stocks sold by some glib and conscienceless promoter. In the past, such unwise action has been one of the greatest contributing factors toward boys leaving the farm.

There are bad as well as good results to be expected from a "blue sky" law. It gives a semblance of respectability to all but those stocks or other securities which admit of being proven fraudulent. It relieves the farmer of some responsibility.

The ultimate protection against this evil must consist in the farmer himself being able to judge between good and bad investments. Here again there must be education over long periods of time. A conservative statute giving some (preferably existing) office or commission power to investigate stocks and other securities, with authority also to require reports from those engaged in the sale of stocks, would prevent agents more or less secretly dumping worthless securities upon the people.

No law will meet the situation, however. Enlightened public opinion alone will do it. Loosely compiled, a "blue sky" law may do more damage than the good it could accomplish.

Rural Development

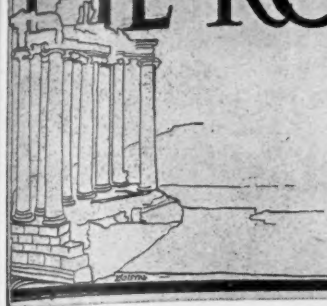
No paternalism on the part of the Government or no system of law will be effective unless constantly the processes of education are going on and the farmer constantly is acquainting himself with those fundamental things which relate to his business as a manipulator of the soil and a manager of animals, and also as a responsible member of society.

The implication in any questionnaire, such as the one dealt with in this statement, is that farming is in a bad way. Quite the contrary is the case. Despite all the weaknesses of our present agriculture, the farming population today represents much of the sanest and best in our citizenship.

It must be admitted that there is often a disregard and, in many cases, a positive contempt for the detail of good business practice, but the farmers of America, and of my own state particularly, represent a degree of enlightened public sentiment and of genuine citizenship that is surpassed by no other body.

We can never make a mere "seller of crops" of the farmer. In a deep and satisfying way, he is part of the land upon which he lives. As we extend the work of education wisely and as the comforts and conveniences of civilization, including the most important matter of sanitation and water supply in the farm home and including transportation facility, develop, the farmer will come to that place where the finest and best in our civilization is at his disposal.

THE ROTARIAN'S OPEN FORVM



The columns of this department are open to the readers of the magazine for the discussion of questions of general interest or vital import. Raise new questions; agree or disagree with those already raised; put your thoughts into writing and send them to the editors; but please be brief, so that a larger number of contributors may be given the opportunity to be heard.



Scientizing Community Service

VARIOUS clubs are attempting in some form or other to promote community services. Many original plans for serving the community are worked out, but inasmuch as no definite plan of procedure for scientifically developing the many community services with the least possible effort and in sequences has been suggested, the plan here outlined may at least offer a basis from which various programs may be arranged.

It seems to us that such a definite plan might be adopted as a standard by the Rotary clubs of the district with a Rotarian or a committee of Rotarians authorized to prepare themselves with all possible information upon the subjects herein stated, and act thus as a clearing house for all queries arising in the work as it proceeds in the various cities.

The plan suggested is the outcome of various activities of our club (Leavenworth, Kans.), which is proceeding with its program step by step. Where a certain subdivision of this program is already being undertaken by another organization, Rotary, thru its members, simply strengthens the work where help is needed, but never as a club steps in and assumes the obligations. Withal, the program lends itself to easy adaptations in most cases, even tho much of the work be already in force.

Effect of War on Education

Following any war, education has always been for a period upon the decline. Our most effective war work can be, should be, the steady uplifting of education and educational influences.

Again, a war offers a most wonderful opportunity for community welfare development, since no other influence tends to make all classes of people think and live so much alike. One outstanding proof of this is our almost uniform tendency to "sacrifice"—so rapidly taught during a war—and "sacrifice" causes to be born in the people the spirit of "comradeship" regardless of class, sect, or color, which in turn is the true basis of community feeling and therefore community spirit.

With this in mind, is it not wise that a big, broad program of community work be undertaken by the Rotary clubs of the district? What is good for this or that club and city is good for us all.

Program—This is worked out in sequences, as the various subjects would, we believe, naturally come up for development.

First: Establishment of a central community hall or meeting place thru the help of all organizations, churches, etc., already established in the city. This enlists at the very beginning a feeling of interest in those organizations, which in the future work must bear a continuous portion of it.

(This can be a community schoolhouse in Kansas. Under our state law, a bond issue for a recreational educational school center can be called for, and a three-tenths of a mill yearly levy for maintenance is lawful.)

Second: Careful organization of the forces in a community into clubs which will carry out the various divisions of the work under the following headings:

A—Boy Scout Work.

B—Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

Primarily Important

These two subjects are primarily important, because they stimulate in parents an interest and a desire to foster the efforts of their children, thus forming unconsciously a desire for community building. And, at the same time, the development of A and B means the establishment of the factory for the future community spirit. If properly conducted, such as establishing High School Chambers of Commerce, Glee Clubs, Musical Clubs, Oratorical Clubs, Recreational Clubs, it creates an interest in—

C—Boy and girl civic clubs, whose efforts should be directed toward—

1. City beautiful work.
2. City gardening work.
3. Junior city advertising clubs.
4. Junior inter-city competitive musical, debating and recreational efforts.
5. Y. M. C. A. work.
6. Y. W. C. A. work, which plant the seed for the betterment of these two institutions where needed, or the support of them where they exist in good condition.

D—Boy and girl advancement work, including direct efforts for providing for and care of and education of the poor, the wayward and the homeless boys and girls. A careful analysis of the boy and girl census, to establish a channel of information upon all such boys and girls, and an organized effort toward eliminating the unoccupied young men and women. The effect of this is tremendous and opens the way for

E—Development of educational and recreational efforts among factory employers and employees:

For factory building analysis, viz.: Conditions concerning fresh air, light, provision for education, for recreation in factories, for provision of pleasant factory surroundings—all of which tends toward better production for the employer and at a lower cost, and provide satisfied help and good citizenship.

F—Development of same things in retail stores.

G—Definite plans with the school boards for similar conditions at the schools which necessitate the establishment of—

H—Parent-teachers' associations, which will be active in and with school efforts.

I—Promote community music and lectures and, at a low cost, bring to the people at large the best of music at low prices.

J—Perfect co-operation with commercial organizations.

Results Are Definite

As before mentioned, these subdivisions work out in sequences and thus easily become scientific. Our plan is to promote a subject, get the thing upon its feet, and quietly slip it to an already organized force or organize a force to carry out the work. Results in each case are definite. In reality, the work surrounding each subject is individual, but still one effort brings naturally another, and the secret of the success is: first, the newness of each subdivision; and second, the fact that different organizations are in charge of the several works; and third, each subject is distinctively "community" work and as such the effect is felt by all the city.

We've seen and heard of community service, but no definite plan has been adopted anywhere. Why can't we adopt such a plan and then bring to each year's conference a detailed exhibit of the accomplishment of each club?

In our estimation, no other plan will encourage more a universal effort toward community work and certainly no other work will have a better influence upon the district—for what other plan will enlist a larger effort by as many of the population of our district? By so doing, we render the greatest service to the greatest number, and isn't that "Rotary"?—Walter C. Kern, President Rotary Club of Leavenworth, Kansas, in address to the Special Assembly on District Affairs at the District Conference in Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1918.

Is Associate Membership in Rotary Desirable?

IN these times of stress and of conservation, when the whole world is in travail, no organization has a right to exist that does not contribute to the sum total of the world's happiness and to the amelioration of humanity; nor has any organization a right to maintain any department or section of itself that does not give a reason for its existence in the contribution that it makes toward the betterment of mankind.

With this general proposition granted as a fundamental axiom for the discussion of the hour, and with the knowledge that we all have of the plans and purposes of Rotary, I shall take it as an accepted conclusion that the Association of International Rotary is pre-eminently an organization that has a sufficient reason for its existence.

Conceived something over twelve years ago in the brain of Paul Harris and brought to life in due time by him and his coadjutors; nurtured and developed in its childhood and youth under the faithful tutelage of Harris, Perry and others; having for its guiding principle SERVICE, NOT SELF, Rotary is now reaching the full stature of a mature manhood, and it has made for itself a place in the councils of the nation and in the service of the world.

The Second Question

Having established as a second proposition that Rotary, as an organization, has just and sufficient grounds for its existence, I ask as the next question: "Has Rotary as an organization any portion of itself that is not functioning for the best interests of mankind?" This is but another way to put the question: "Is Associate Membership in Rotary desirable?" To answer that question properly, I prefer to ask it in another form: "Does the Associate Member make for the best interests of Rotary in the service that Rotary is trying to render?"

I do not feel that you can take the experience of any single club and from that experience attempt to answer that question correctly. Were I to take the experience of our own club and from it frame my answer, that answer would undoubtedly be "No." Nor do I feel that this is a question that can be decided in any absolute manner by a course of syllogistic reasoning.

It is rather a question upon which arguments can be advanced on both sides. The experience of one club in admitting into its membership those who are denominated associate members will not be the experience of every other club; just as the experience of one club in making up its classifications cannot, in the very nature of the case, be the experience of every other club.

As far as I have been able to find, there has been no uniform rule laid down upon this subject. Very little has been written upon it. The greater part of the discussion so far upon the subject has been from those who have been upon the negative side and who have been decidedly opposed to having associate members. But the arguments that they have advanced have been almost always arguments based upon expediency, and have not discussed the question from the viewpoint of what is best for Rotary.

What Is Associate Membership

What is meant by associate membership? and who are associate members? In the Model Constitution for a Rotary Club, Article III, Section 6, I find the following: "Any member may recommend for active membership one additional representative of his concern, if such additional representative is qualified under the terms of Section 3 of this Article." Here the associate member is called an "additional member," and he must have all the qualifications of a regular member. It is not, however, my understanding that, in the presence of the active member at club meeting, this additional member has any rights and privileges except to be present and possibly to take part in the discussion of any question that may be presented.

One of the arguments advanced against the general adoption of associate membership is that it would make the club too large. This is, of course, an argument based solely upon expediency. This statement might be true with many clubs. Yet I feel sure there are many classifications

where it would not be possible to have an associate member, and so the club might not be materially increased, or increased beyond its powers of usefulness.

Another argument against the proposition of associate membership is that it makes the active member only a half member; that the active member can come one meeting and the associate member another, and in this half-hearted way a man can keep alive his membership in Rotary, and yet not get out of Rotary what he should.

To Whom Membership Belongs

This is not all in accord with my understanding of the privileges of an associate member. The membership does not belong to the firm or the corporation, but to the individual, and the associate member has no standing or rights in Rotary except as they come to him from and thru the active member, and if for any reason, voluntary or involuntary, the active member loses his membership, that very fact causes the associate member to lose his standing and compels him to drop out of Rotary.

In the establishment of the rules of membership in Rotary, one of the fundamental principles was to make it absolutely limited to one representative of each vocation, profession or line of business. In all of the discussions that have been had upon membership, so far as I have studied Rotary, this has seemed essential. This very fact probably furnishes the most forceful reason why there should not be the associate member.

And yet, is this conclusive? Why did the founders of Rotary adopt this as a fundamental principle? One reason was that there might not enter into the meetings and deliberations of the club any question of rivalry or competition. It was desired that every member should feel perfectly free to discuss, in the meetings of the club, matters that pertain to his own particular work without feeling that he might be giving to his competitor in business information that he should not have. But this argument does not apply to the associate member. He is a member of the same firm or business as the active member, and between the two there can spring up no rivalry or competition, save it be the rivalry as to which can make the better Rotarian.

Affirmative Arguments

May there not, however, be offered some argument of a positive character in favor of having associate members in Rotary? As I understand Rotary, a representative of a classification is not some one selected from that particular line of business to represent it in Rotary, but rather it is a man selected by a Rotary Club from such profession or business to represent Rotary in that vocation.

A man is in Rotary not to carry the principles of his business into Rotary, but rather to carry the great and good ideals and principles of Rotary into his line of work. In other words, he is to be a missionary of the gospel of Rotary among the other men in his calling. Catching the inspiration of the altruistic spirit of service, as it is developed and set forth in the meetings of the Rotary Club, he is to go forth as an apostle of Rotary to the men of his vocation.

With that idea as the dominant thought concerning membership, I can see no good reason representative in my club, it may not be of real why, to put the case concretely, if I am the banker service to the promulgation of the principles of

Rotary to have another officer of my bank sit with me in the meetings of the club, receive the help that may come from an association with the other members of the club, and then assist me in my efforts to make the principles of Rotary regnant in the practice of all the members of the banking profession in my city.

In conclusion, I would say that associate membership is not, in its essential principles, antagonistic to the fundamentals of Rotary, but it is a question which must find its answer in the local conditions of each individual club. I can readily see that in its practical application there may be some difficulties, and hence it should be approached with great care and with the idea absolutely dominant, "What is best for our club?"

Care in Selection

If a club, after due deliberation, should decide to admit associate members, or, as the constitution calls them, additional members, there should be the same care in selecting them as there is in selecting the active members. No man should be admitted into a Rotary Club as an associate member simply because another member of his firm is an active member. He should have in him the possibilities of a good Rotarian. And once admitted, he should be made to realize at the very outset that his membership is subordinate to the active membership of the other member of his firm, and that by virtue of his being an associate member he has no priority of claim upon that classification, should the active member cease to be a member.

The true test of all Rotary membership, active or associate, is service—service to God and to our fellow-man. It is only when the associate member can measure up to the full responsibility of his obligation to serve that he is worthy of a place in the membership of our organization.

Rotary has a great mission before it, a mission which will grow greater and more responsible. No portion of its organization must be allowed to retard or hinder in this work, and unless associate membership can meet its responsibilities, it must, like the barren fig tree, be cut down and cast into the fire.—Joseph W. Porter, Rotary Club of Lexington, Ky.; Governor of Rotary District No. 13; a paper read at the District Conference at Little Rock, Ark., in February, 1918.

A World Alphabet Needed

AMONG the many good things in THE ROTARIAN for December, I noticed a timely word, favorable to the international metric system. You said: "Inter-nation commerce needs an inter-nation system of weights and measures." Thoughts like this cannot be too often urged upon people who are so satisfied as we are with most things, however inferior they are to what they might be if we bestirred ourselves.

It is a time now, along with consideration, of leagues of nations, and world government and parliaments of man, to think of these scientific problems that either unite or repel men, according as they are determined one way or another.

The world needs, as you intimate, an inter-nation system of weights and measures so that we can readily sell rails to South America without stopping to translate feet into meters, and to buy lumber without figuring whether its dimension in meters in Brazil is so many feet or something else in U. S. A.

The world needs an inter-nation postage stamp
(Continued on page 139)



THE VISION OF ROTARY

He Profits Most who Serves Best

A Spiritual Force

ATTIBUTES of spirit may scarcely be expressed in terms of material experience, which perhaps accounts in a measure for one of the problems of Rotary. The formulation of a definition must necessarily fail, just as have been found inadequate all efforts to define the Creator and Ruler of the Universe.

As no creed can permanently satisfy the religious aspirations of man, so no statement of Rotary can be formulated until after Rotary shall have ceased to be a spiritual force. If Rotary should die, some historian may describe what it was, but there is no probability that any of the present members will have an opportunity to read such description.

Each of us views Rotary from his individual standpoint, and necessarily what Rotary means to one of us must be different from what it means to some one else. The value to each in relation to another may be equal or otherwise, depending on the individual. Those to whom it is most valuable are those who put the most into it of service and good fellowship, approachability and friendliness. As men differ in these particulars, so Rotarians differ.

One who sees nothing in Rotary will gain nothing from Rotary and the self-centered member must soon pass out.

Things of the spirit interest only those of the spirit and the impulses of Rotary are received by those only who are sympathetically attuned.

—Sioux City (Iowa) Rotary Punch.

To the New Member

YOU stand at the portal to the chamber of successful men. They greet you and bid you welcome to the cheer and warmth of their companionship. They cast about you the protective circle of human fellowship and make it possible for you to become one with them.

You are a Success. You are invited to stand with those who are successful for cooperation in Success—true Success.

You have not been asked that you have accumulated wealth, or acquired fame, or that you have inherited nobility. It has been known that you have become noble, that you aspire to higher ideals, that you desire to broaden your outlook, enlarge your sphere of service to your fellow men and fulfill to greater purpose the reason of your existence.

You have clasped hands in solemn agreements with Rotarians that you will stand with them.

You do not bring with you things of the mar-

The vision of Rotary is as many-sided as there are Rotarians. In this department appear the thoughts of different Rotarians concerning Rotary in its many aspects and in its application to the affairs of everyday life. Each article is published as the opinion of the writer and without approval or disapproval by the magazine or by the officers of International Rotary.

ket, prejudices of the religious creeds, narrow conceits of political factions; but you come with open mind, a heart bursting with big desire for service, and a broadening world outlook which sees down the vista of time with a clear vision of the infinite possibility of accomplishment. The gold is never obtained; the virtue is in the aim and the never ceasing effort.

You will know success—success that satisfies and brings happiness—success as you have never known it before, it matters not what have been your acquirements. Rotary offers much; it is the open sesame to many beautiful things; but it requires all you have to give. You must lend a hand, a mind, a heart, and be one of them; coming to do, not to have done for you.

The door of wonderful opportunity is open to you. Rotarians stand on the farthestmost brink of the world's achievement. They are the first to step into the mysteries of new fields. They stand in the prow of the vessel, the first to enter unknown seas of new ideals.

Learn to love Rotary. They who are living in Rotary congratulate you. May you also live it.

—Tony, Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Birth of Rotary

SOME twelve years ago there was dug up in the market place of Chicago from among the ruins of commercial and industrial competition, an ancient tablet bearing thereon an inscription in characters and in a language which none of that strenuous day might translate or understand, until there came along a dreamer by the name of Harris who deciphered the tablet thus:

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Then these men of business and varied professions came to realize that something was wrong in their business world; that it was not well for them or their fellows that, in the mad rush and scramble for material wealth, the language and meaning of the Golden Rule should be lost or

forgotten among men, so that none might know and recognize the same.

An idea was born; and forthwith the old tablet was cleansed of the dust of years and set up in the market place and became a law therein. And from the observance of that law business ceased to be harsh and unscrupulous and oppressive, and straightway there came to these men a new prosperity and a new spirit of service and fellowship, and thus Rotary came into existence.

And because the Rotarian spirit was a benignant one, making the lives of her votaries richer and strong and better, other men, and still others, came to set up similar shrines, and upon all these she graciously attended, joining the many—American, Canadian, Cuban and Britain—in one great, kindly brotherhood.

So that we Rotarians have come to look forward to the time when the Rotarian spirit shall become universal and the practice of the Golden Rule bring in the Golden Age.—John E. Nelson, Rotary Club of Augusta, Maine, in talk to Portland (Me.) Club.

Rotary's Vital Principle

PERMIT me, brother Rotarians, to address to you a few words on the principle that is vital and fundamental to the whole Rotary movement.

The ideal of Rotary is service, and the motto HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST.

It is not a new motto. Centuries ago it was enunciated by the Man of Galilee when He said to His followers: "He that would be chief among you, let him be the servant of all." A few men in His day caught the meaning and appreciated the value of this message and forthwith invested their lives for the well-being of their fellow-men. But the vast majority of men were otherwise minded and so bent on getting gain for themselves that for centuries this ideal of Jesus remained submerged in a sea of selfishness.

In recent centuries, however, this ideal has been rediscovered and has become the basic principle of our Christian civilization. Slowly but surely the old law of the jungle, "the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest," has been giving place to the higher law of human brotherhood and mutual helpfulness, and today the world is divided into two great camps.

On one side we see arrayed the hordes of self-seekers, who, like the beasts of the jungle, seek gain for themselves at the expense of their fellows. On the other side is the ever-increasing army of those who have caught the music of the world's

new song and have dedicated their lives to the well-being of the race.

This is the principle that separated the nations in the great world war. Germany and her allies looked upon the other nations of the earth as something to be beaten into submission and used for their own private aggrandizement. The German ideal—the superman, is the man of iron—the man with the will to power.

It was against that abominable doctrine that we and our allies were contending in the war; against the doctrine that might is right, that expediency knows no law, that sacred international obligations are but scraps of paper and that the weaker nations exist for the purpose of being exploited by their stronger neighbors.

We were in the war because we entertained different ideals. We maintain the right of the weak to exist and that it is the duty of the strong to help the weak. We regard it as our solemn duty to continue the struggle until these ideals are made secure. We would not quit the field until the world was made safe for democracy—a safe place for all nations to live in.

Now this is the Christian ideal. This is the principle which for generations has been permeating our modern civilization and which in recent years has crystallized into sparkling beauty, in the teaching and spirit of Rotary. The foundation plank of the Rotary platform is service. The alpha and omega of Rotary is service. It asks, not "What can I get?" but "What can I do? Where can I help? How can I serve?"

And it is because there are in the world today great numbers of big-hearted, altruistic men, who are ready to do anything in their power to help in need or to aid any worthy cause, that Rotary is advancing by leaps and bounds.

What the future of Rotary will be, no one can foresee. It has no fixt program, nor can it have. It is not a system of dogmas or a form of ritual. It is an ideal, a spirit, a living force, which is constantly manifesting itself in new ways. And wherever noble-spirited, unselfish men confront a world in need, there the Rotary spirit will appear and some new form of service will be engendered.

Let us, as members of this club, endeavor to catch the spirit of this ideal and do our part toward making the spirit of Rotary felt in all lines of activity thruout this community. By so doing, we shall not only demonstrate our right to a place in the great fellowship of Rotary, but shall prove ourselves true followers of the greatest of all Rotarians—the Carpenter of Nazareth.—*H. J. Pritchard, Rotary Club of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*

Symbolism of the Wheel

I THINK it was Frank R. Stockton who told the story of a tourist returning from Europe, anxious to talk of his experiences but finding the neighbors frankly and obviously bored by his discourse. Not to be thwarted, however, and having it in his system, he engaged a listener at so much per hour.

We must talk and what one most desires who has a message, or thinks that he has, is an attentive auditor or audience.

The Rotary club constitutes an intelligent, responsive, and discriminating forum in which no one is refused a hearing who has anything to offer of value, and consequently is a wholesome safety valve for the speech-burdened.

The world lives largely in symbols. The Rotary

club suggests continuity of performance—the wheel of fortune, even revolution. Please God that Rotary clubs may have their part in minimizing the misfortune which already has this once happy land in its grip. In works of war they will be effective as in works of peace.

From among the wheels in my head emerges the rotary wheel as a symbol of (Rotary) thinking (intellection), feeling (emotion), and acting (volition)—the three fundamental qualities of mind. This concept includes the hub, Rotary, from which radiate spokes (for which I beg to be for the moment *spokesman*) eight in number. They are all R's as follows:

On the intellectual side:

1. Receptivity from attentiveness to impressions.
2. Retentiveness (memory).
3. Reflection (judging, weighing, measuring).
4. Reciprocity (comparison and interchange) permitted thru a diversified membership.

On the volitional side:

5. Responsiveness.
6. Resoluteness.
7. Resourcefulness.

And on the side of feeling (emotion):

8. Refinement.

These eight spokes are bound together and held in place by the rim, Righteousness, that eternal force which indissolubly unites men of good will in a common cause.—*Dr. C. B. Burr, Rotary Club of Flint, Mich.*

—R—

A Charge

There are weaker hands than yours,
Rotarian,
Shake!

Hands that rarely have been taken
In a friendly grip and shaken;
Hands that twitch some wrong to
alter;
Take them warmly lest they falter—
Shake!

There are sadder hearts than yours,
Rotarian,
Smile!

Hearts with sore injustice bleeding,
Wailing hearts that none are heeding,
Bruised thru meanest circumstance
Or someone's insolence perchance—
Smile!

There are heavier loads than yours,
Rotarian,
Lift!

Loads your neighbor did inherit—
Blame him not for his demerit;
Give your heart and hand my brother;
To make a hit don't hit another—
Lift!

There are braver lives than yours, Ro-
tarian,
Clap!

Battered lives all warped and
twisted—
Mark how bravely they resisted;
Looked they for the silver lining
And they worked with faces shining—
Clap!

There's a chance to help, Rotarian,
Laugh!

What this sick old world is after
Is your handshake and your laughter;
All its theories cults and isms
Equals not your facial prisms—
Laugh!

—*W. S. Dando, Warrensburg, Ill.,
in address to Rotary Club of Decatur,
Illinois.*

What Is Profit?

WILL you let me tell you something that has come to me forcibly during the past year, during the hours which I have spent with my fellow-Rotarians, in various enterprises which have engaged our attention? I want to refer to the slogan of Rotary—HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST.

I want to make a confession. I have been three years a Rotarian and two of these were in darkness, and all because I stumbled over the word "profit," and because I wonder today whether some of my fellows may not also still be looking thru the glass darkly I want to ask this question:

What is profit?

Is it material gain evidenced by stocks and bonds, or cash, or business, or contracts? That is indeed the material side of it, but suppose Rotary brought material profit only to a man, would it benefit him, would he really be a Rotarian? Today when all the material resources of the world are being requisitioned, is it not true that the man who has gained only such profits is in agony, as he sees them taxed or commandeered? Is it not true that he who has gained that priceless profit of the soul, that profit of a fuller, broader life that springs only from the freest possible measure of personal service rendered to one's fellow-man, is he not in this hour even richer still, the more he gives of self, in service?

Let us re-dedicate ourselves upon this, the beginning of a new Rotary year in Atlanta; let us consecrate ourselves anew, not alone to service for the profit which it gives our souls, but let us also, with smiles upon our faces, and songs upon our lips, shoulder the cross of both service and sacrifice and deeming it a priceless privilege and a heritage, walk forward and upward, even to the heights of humanity's Calvary, if necessary, that the world may realize that every true Rotarian will serve and sacrifice even to the bitter crucifixion of his every material and worldly entity, if only the spirit of justice, equality and fraternity, founded by our fathers, shall not perish from this land!

Because you are Rotarians, and I know your measure and your ideals; because you are my friends, and I believe that the spirit of Rotary means more to you than anything else; confident in the assurance of the fullest measure of your co-operation; in the belief that you will deal gently with my frailties, believing that I am seeking only those things which you are seeking—the greatest good for all our fellow-men;—and relying also upon that Divine guidance, upon that Providence which shapes our destinies; I shall earnestly endeavor to deserve the trust which you have reposed in me.—*W. R. C. Smith, president-elect of the Rotary Club of Atlanta, Ga.*

—R—

Rotary Conceptions

I DEALLY, Rotary membership is a merge of distinctive units, temperamentally adjustable to greater altruisms, efficiencies and service.

Thru differences, character is revealed and progress injected into association. If all were alike, aspiration would cease, and we would drift with the tides of retrogression.

We learn from each other. Mental variances and opposites are designed to arouse new thought and research. Receptivity often results in readjustments, which align with greater contentments and increased usefulness.

(Continued on page 136)

News of the Rotary Clubs



When the first contingent of the Black-Hawk Division of the U. S. Army returned to Camp Grant to be demobilized, it stopt a day in Chicago, Ill. The Chicago Rotary Club entertained two batteries at luncheon, at a theater party in the afternoon, and at dinner in the evening. The above is a photograph of a part of the luncheon. There were about 350 soldiers present.

A Rotary Educational Play

Chicago Rotarians made their bow recently in a play by President Rufus F. Chapin, entitled "The Rotarilogue." It consisted of four scenes, a prolog, and an epilog. Thirty-two Rotarians and one (leading) lady were in the cast. It was a big success and is to be repeated.

Rotary is depicted as the character builder, the physical developer, and the force which makes for morality and mentality.

The curtain rises showing the Hero, not yet having attained the degree to which Rotary is to mould and expand him. He typifies the raw material, the diamond in the rough. He is unclad, physically, and naked in a mental and moral way as compared with the state to which he is later to be developed.

Then appear, in order, Rotarians representative of every avenue which can contribute to his growth. The physical culture demonstrator brings The Man to the pink of physical fitness. The providers produce their offerings, and with the aid of a valet, the Hero is adorned. But while he is now clad, he is nevertheless homeless and it is hard to be homeless and yet be a hero. So the genii of merchandise assemble. And forthwith he is provided with a home fully equipt.

There is still lacking, however, that which makes for true happiness. To meet this need the Parson ushers in his helpmeet.

The Rotarians, in the true spirit of service, have now supplied every physical need of The Man. In so doing they have demonstrated the

dignity of each member's occupation as affording him an opportunity to serve society.

The play then passes on to the ethical and spiritual benefits that accrue to those who react to the potent insistent lure of Rotary. With trumpets and cymbals, the High Priests of Rotary solemnly file in. Each in turn discourses on subjects linked to Rotary's acquaintance formula—The Value of Friends; The Dignity of Trade; The Study of Rotary Principles; Why Rotary Makes Men; and others.

Our Club is proposed in conclusion in a toast—"The melting pot where acquaintance, friendship, confidence, business ethics and education, with loyalty and duty fused, are welded to make the man."

One Short Year of Achievement

The new million dollar hotel, Penn-Harris, was formally opened to the Harrisburg (Pa.) public by the Rotary Club at a luncheon held on the thirtieth of December, 1918. The Rotarians sold the stock and made possible this brilliant enterprise. Seventy-five per cent of the members are stock-holders. The crowning feature of the luncheon was a resume of the club's work during the year.

The building of the hotel, in the face of war conditions, the recruiting drive, all liberty loans sent over the top, \$80,000 worth of War Saving Stamps sold thru the efforts of the club, and the Red Cross contributions and service, were eloquently touched upon by Ed Hermann and the recital of the "Big Brother dinner" arrange-

ments that were carried out the next day, made a fitting climax to the address.

The "Big Brother dinner" is an annual event in Harrisburg. The Rotarians rent a hall and round up the poor kiddies of the city who have had no Christmas. The last of the year saw Rotarians speeding their automobiles all over the city gathering up 404 boys and girls, from five to fifteen years of age, and rushing them to Chestnut Street Hall where an orchestra played as they entered.

Clowns and trained animals frolicked on the stage while the Rotarians and their wives served turkey with all the trimmings and mince pie. Stunts and singing followed; then bags of fruit, with jack-knives for the boys and dolls for the girls were distributed by the clowns after which the children were driven to their homes in state.

Efficient Community Service

The relations of the Rotary Club to the Chamber of Commerce, which has been a more or less vexatious question in many cities, has taken a new turn in El Paso. Rotary has gone on record in being behind the Chamber in every movement that is good. It has gone even farther by taking a membership for the Club in the Chamber and delegating a member to attend all meetings to represent Rotary. The new scheme is to make the Chamber of Commerce the clearing house of ideas and action for all civic bodies. When an idea of worth originates in Rotary it will be past to the Chamber and all other organizations will get behind it and help carry it thru to a suc-

cessful culmination. The Rotary Club recently had a get-together meeting at which the officers of the Chamber of Commerce were present and presented the plan which was accepted by the Chamber of Commerce officials. The next day the Kiwanis Club followed suit and pledged support. The movement was started by Secretary Jack Sheehan of the Rotary Club to end the rivalry and jealousy that had sprung up from time to time when one club or another was brought into the limelight by its activities.

Manila Rotary Club Organized

Manila, the capital and metropolis of the Philippine Islands, has a Rotary Club. A cablegram was received by International Headquarters on 4th February from Leon Lambert, the president of the new club, telling of the organization. The Manila Rotary Club was organized under the inspiration of Roger D. Pinneo, former president of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Wash. Pinneo is traveling in the Orient.

Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Club Organized

The Rotary Club of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, was organized 28 January, with 25 members. During last year Dr. Rex E. Cunningham visited in Kirksville, and there talked with Rotarian George Still, who thoroly convinced Dr. Cunningham of the benefit that a Rotary Club would be to Cape Girardeau, and organization work was started. District Governor Hiram Martin and six other Rotarians from St. Louis attended the organization meeting. Martin says:

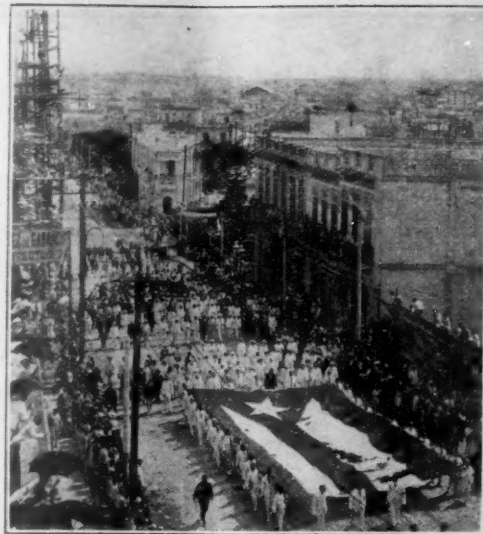
"The personnel of this club is exceptionally high and I predict a real success for them." The following are the officers: Dr. Rex E. Cunningham, president; D'Neen Stafford, vice-president; W. Ernest Walker, secretary; Sam L. Carter, treasurer; Charles L. Harrison, sergeant-at-arms.

Du Bois (Pa.) Club Organized

The idea of a Rotary Club in Du Bois, Pennsylvania, took form in February, 1918, when Harold Rust, then Governor of the Third District, named Rotarian Forrest Timmins of Pittsburgh as his Special Representative for the organization of a club in Du Bois. The preliminary organization meeting was held 13 August, 1918. The chairman of the organization committee was Dr. Spencer M. Free. War activities and influenza delayed the organization meeting until 17 January, 1919. On that date, Rotarian Timmins, accompanied by Rotarians Smith, Elliott and Doeschner of the Pittsburgh Club and delegations from the Johnstown and Greensburg clubs perfected the organization and installed the officers. The club has 34 charter members with the following as officers: Spencer M. Free, president; Samuel P. Finch, first vice-president; Frederick Timlin, second vice-president; Fred Brown, treasurer; Charles J. Henderson, secretary; M. Carevin Kenney, sergeant-at-arms.

Kokomo (Ind.) Club Organized

An organization similar to Rotary had been formed in Kokomo, Indiana, by one who had been authorized to form the organization, but its affiliation with its national body had never been completed. It was later agreed by the members that they preferred to be a Rotary club and information was sought from the Indianapolis

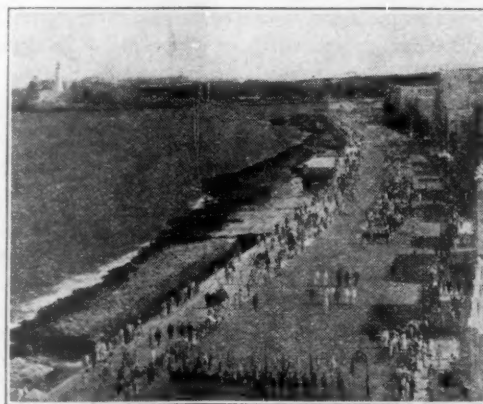


Cuban Independence Day celebration in Habana, a demonstration started and managed by the Rotary Club. The picture shows the Rotarians carrying the Cuban flag in the parade.

Rotary Club as to proper steps to take. District Governor Dyer appointed Frank P. Manly of Indianapolis to make investigation and to represent him. The result was that the old organization was disbanded and D. Lon Spraker was appointed chairman of the organizing committee to form a Rotary club. On the 11th of December, 30 Rotarians from Indianapolis went to Kokomo with Manly and started the new club off. It has 57 members; D. Lon Spraker is president and Henry M. Lynch is secretary.

Palm Beach (Fla.) Club Organized

On July 16, 1918, C. C. Chillingworth made application to former District Governor Malcolm D. Jones for permission to organize a Rotary club in Palm Beach, stating that they had an organization which was holding weekly meetings and the plan of organization was similar to Rotary and they desired to become an affiliated club. The matter was turned over to District Governor Gay at the beginning of his term and, after making investigation, Gay recommended that they be granted affiliation. The application has been received. The club has 38 members and the following are officers: C. C. Chilling-



A great day in Habana—Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Declaration of Independence—Grito de Yara—under the management of the Rotary Club. The picture shows a part of the great parade; at the head are the flags of the different nations represented in Habana; then comes the American Minister, accompanied by his staff; following are members of the American colony in Habana.

worth, president; Jules M. Burguières, vice-president; H. E. Robinson, secretary; M. E. Gruber, treasurer.

Montevideo Application Received

In the September, 1918, issue of THE ROTARIAN the information was given that the Rotary Club of Montevideo, Uruguay, had been organized. Since that time the international secretary's office has been in constant correspondence with the organizers of the club, but it was not until January, 1919 that the application for affiliation was received. The club has been growing slowly, adding to its membership not to exceed two members per month. They seem to have got the real Rotary spirit and have started upon missionary work, sowing Rotary seed in other cities in South America. The club has 27 members and the following are the officers: William Dawson, Jr., president; Herbert P. Coates, secretary; Dr. T. E. Gallagher, treasurer.

Recently Affiliated Clubs

The following clubs have been elected to affiliation since the publication of the last issue of THE ROTARIAN:

Freeport, Illinois.....	Club No. 437
Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.)....	Club No. 438
Clayton, New Mexico.....	Club No. 439
Rock Hill, S. C.....	Club No. 440
Montevideo, Uruguay	Club No. 441
Bournemouth, England	Club No. 442

Glee Club Makes Lively Meetings

The Denver (Colorado) Rotary Club is fortunate in having a glee club which puts on some special feature at practically all club meetings. Rotarian John Wilcox directs the songsters and the club was recently well entertained with a song to the air of "When You Come Back," the words of which were written by Rotarian Wilcox, upon the reappearance of the long-banished sugar bowl on the luncheon tables:

"Well, bless my soul, old Sugar Bowl!
At last you're out of the deep, dark hole
That Hoover buried you in,
At the time he padlocked the old wheat-flour bin
You've had a rest;
We've stood the test,
And more than one has pulled in his vest
Because he was compelled to forego the sweets
you held.

CHORUS:
"But now you're back and we're glad you're back;
The very sight of you makes our lips smack!
We will take our spoons and dip 'em right in.
Fill 'em up heaping, then do it agin!
We'll all have a glorious sugar jag,
Yes, that's just what we'll do!
When you came back—and you *did* come back—
We were right here waiting for you."

Pork Chops Going Up!

Five dollars for a pork chop may seem scandalous. But these chops were on a Rotary pig. This particular pig was offered last summer as an attendance prize by a member of the Rotary Club of Rockford, Illinois. The Rotarian who won the pig had it properly fattened and recently offered it to the club as a means of raising money for the Children's Home of Rockford. Chances were sold at fifty cents each to guess the number of beans in a jar, the reward for the nearest guess to be the pig.

The winner of the pig gave it back to the club to be offered at auction, with the proviso that the

(Continued on page 126)

Why My Memory Rarely Fails Me

and how the secret of a good memory may be learned in a single evening

By DAVID M. ROTH

NOTE:—When I asked Mr. Roth to tell in his own words, for nation-wide publication, the remarkable story of the development of his system for the cure of bad memories, I found him reluctant to talk about himself in cold print. When I reminded him that he could do no finer service than to share his story with others—just as he is sharing his method for obtaining a better memory with thousands who are studying his famous Memory Course—he cordially agreed to my proposal. And here is his story.—President Independent Corporation.



DAVID M. ROTH

FIFTY members of the Rotary Club were seated in the banquet hall of the Hotel McAlpin in New York. I was introduced to each member in turn, and each gave me his telephone number and told me his occupation. An hour later, after they had changed seats while my back was turned to them, I called each man by name, gave his telephone number and named his occupation, without a single error.

The following evening, in the office of a large business institution, I asked the president of the concern to write down fifty words, numbers and names, and to number each item. An hour later I called out each item, and gave the number opposite which it had been written.

At another time I glanced at the license numbers of a hundred and five automobiles which passed. These numbers were written down by witnesses, in the order in which the cars passed. Later I called each number correctly and gave the order in which the numbers went by.

From Seattle to New York I have appeared before salesmen's meetings, conventions, and Rotary Clubs giving demonstrations of my memory. I have met over 10,000 people in my travels. Yet I am quite sure I can call nearly every one of these men and women by name the instant I meet them, ask most of them how the lumber business is or the shoe business or whatever business they were in when I was first introduced to them.

People wonder at these memory feats. Hundreds have asked me how I can store so many facts, figures, and faces in my mind, and recall them at will. And they are even more mystified when I explain that my memory used to be so poor I would forget a man's name twenty seconds after I met him! In fact that was what led me to investigate and study the cause of poor memory and the remedy. For years I read books on psychology, mental culture, memory and other subjects. All of these books were good, but none of them was definite or easy enough. So I labored until I found out *what it was* that enabled me to remember some things while I forgot others. Finally I worked out a system that made my memory practically infallible.

I explained my system to a number of friends and they could hardly believe it possible. But some of them tried my method and invariably they told me they had doubled their memory power in a week. They got the method the first evening and they developed it as far as they cared to go.

The principles which I had formulated in improving my own memory were so simple and so easy to apply that I decided to give my method to the world.

At first I taught my memory system in person. My classes, in Rotary Clubs, banks, department stores, railway offices, manufacturing plants and every kind of business institution grew amazingly in size and number. Memory teaching became my sole profession, and a wonderful experience it has been all the way from Seattle to New York City.

I soon realized that I could never hope to serve more than a small fraction of those who needed my memory system and were eager to take it up unless I put it into a home-study course which

people could acquire without personal instruction.

The Independent Corporation, whose President, Mr. Karl V. S. Howland, had become interested in my work as a member of my Rotary Club class in New York, saw the large possibilities of my Course as an element in their broad program for personal efficiency and self-improvement.

So it was my pleasure to join forces with this great publishing house, and the Roth Memory Course, in seven simple lessons, was offered to the public at a price of \$5 (correspondence courses having been sold hitherto at anywhere from \$20 to \$100).

No money in advance was to be asked, the idea being that the Course must sell itself purely on its merits.

As you have doubtless observed, an extensive advertising campaign was launched by my publishers with full page announcements in all the leading periodicals of the country and in many leading newspapers.

This campaign has continued without a let-up and with ever growing momentum.

From the very start this advertising became successful. The idea spread. Orders came in from everywhere. Edition after edition of the lessons was printed and still thousands of orders could not be filled.

The promise was made that the Course would improve any man's or woman's memory in one evening. And it did! Letters of praise began to pour in almost as fast as the lessons were shipped—and have kept up ever since in a veritable flood.

For example, Major E. B. Craft, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company, New York, wrote:

"Last evening was the first opportunity I had to study the course, and in one sitting I succeeded in learning the list of 100 words forward and backward, and to say that I am delighted with the method, is putting it very mildly. I feel already that I am more than repaid in the real value and enjoyment that I have got out of the first lesson."

Read this letter from Terrence J. McManus, of the firm of Olcott, Bonyng, McManus & Ernst, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York:

"May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction. The wonderful simplicity of the method, and the ease with which its principles may be acquired, especially appeal to me. I may add that I already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

McManus didn't put it a bit too strong.

And here is just a quotation from H. O. (Multigraph) Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Co., Ltd., in Montreal:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory in a week and have a good memory in six months."

Then there is the amazing experience of Victor Jones, who increased his business \$100,000 in six months. And there are hundreds and thousands of others who have studied the Course and who have secured greater benefit from it than they dreamed possible.

Perhaps the main reason why my method is so successful is because it is so ridiculously simple. You get the method of obtaining an infallible Memory in one evening—in the very first lesson. Then you develop your memory to any point you desire through the other six lessons. There are only seven lessons in all. Yet the method is so thorough that your memory becomes your obedient slave forever. And instead of being hard work, it is as fascinating as a game. I have received letters from people who say the whole family gathers round the table for each lesson!

Men and women from coast to coast have

thanked me for having made it so easy for them to acquire an infallible memory. As one man said:

"Memory and good judgment go hand in hand. Our judgment is simply the conclusions we draw from our experience, and our experience is only the sum total of what we remember. I now store away in my mind every valuable fact that relates to my business, whether it is something I hear or read, and when the proper times comes I recall all the facts I need. Before I studied the Roth Course it took me three times as long to gain experience simply because I forgot so many facts."

And how true that is! We say of elderly men that their judgment is "ripe." The reason it is ripe is because they have accumulated greater experience. But if we remember all the important facts we can have a ripened judgment 15 or 20 or 30 years sooner!

Thousands of sales have been lost because the salesman forgot some selling point that would have closed the order. Many men when they are called upon to speak fail to put over their message or to make a good impression because they are unable to remember just what they wanted to say:

Many decisions involving thousands of dollars have been made unwisely because the man responsible didn't remember all the facts bearing on the situation, and thus used poor judgment. In fact, there is not a day but that the average business man forgets to do from one to a dozen things that would have increased his profits. There are no greater words in the English language descriptive of business inefficiency than the two little words, "I forgot."

My pupils are gracious enough to say that nothing will make that fatal phrase obsolete so quickly as the memory system it has been my good fortune to evolve.

* * *

Mr. Roth has told his story. It now remains for you to turn it into dividends. This will happen, we are sure, if you will spend the fraction of time it requires to send for his complete Course on absolute approval.

After a few hours spent with the Roth Memory Course the fear as well as the tragedy of forgetting should be largely eliminated. You will obtain a fascinating new sense of confidence and power.

Not only that, but you will have a sense of freedom that you never felt before. You will be freed of the memorandum pad, the notebook, and other artificial helps to which most of us are slaves.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now.

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Publishers of The Independent Weekly

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Please send me the Roth Memory course of seven lessons. I will either remit the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

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Address

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NINTH DISTRICT ROTARIAN CONVENTION AT GRAND RAPIDS

During the past month Grand Rapids was host to the Rotarians of the Ninth District, consisting of the lower peninsular of Michigan and the bordering Canadian cities. Coming at the close of the war, when the big problems of reconstruction are uppermost in the minds of the country's business men, it was the most important conference held in this district. And it fully presented the larger vision of Rotary Clubs in their relation to the government and the reconstruction program.

The attendance was large and enthusiastic and the keynote of the meeting was one of optimism, with due regard to the seriousness of the problems which the country faces at the present time. Some idea of the importance of the discussions may be gained from their subjects, which were as follows: 1—Good Roads and Motor Transportation. 2—The Merchant Marine. 3—Universal Military Training. 4—Problems of Reconstruction.



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A. C. Terrell

Rotarian

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EQUIPMENT
COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS
MICHIGAN**

Ask any one of our four thousand merchants what New Way Methods have meant—ask about the Increased Volume, gained as a result of Better Display and Better Store Service—ask about Reduced Overhead and Depreciation, and inquire, also, regarding the Increased Efficiency of the store organization as a whole. Then decide how soon this great influence is to increase the dividends of your business.

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More Popular Every Day This Portable Indestructible Stand

Here is the peer of all type-writer stands. It will please your stenographer. Saves fatigue, because adjustable to any position. More work is possible with

The "Satellite" Stand

Figures show that 10% to 20% more work is possible when operators use this stand for their machines—whether typewriters, adding or calculating machines. You can move it about. Rolls on casters. Saves space. All metal except top. Wears forever.

30 Days Free Trial

We will let you try the "Satellite" for 30 days free and take it back if you don't want it. We pay charges.

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For Better Printing
and Economy

Lead Mold Electrotypes

Lead mold, steel-faced electrotypes are fast taking the place of duplicate original half-tones for high-grade printing—particularly for multi-color work.

We Give Unusual Service

Our service to manufacturers furnishing dealers with newspaper cuts is more than ordinarily good. Numerous customers know this. We will be glad to tell about our printing plates and service to those who are interested.

Two Complete Plants
Grand Rapids Electrotypes Company
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
Henry L. Adzit, Rotarian

Adzit Electrotypes Company
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
D. S. Medbury, Mgr., Rotarian

Brainy printing service

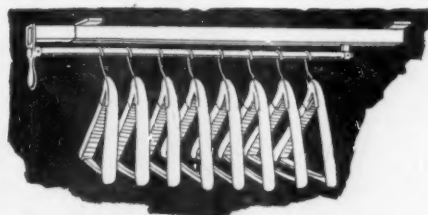
THE success of our business in the past has been due to the fact that we have put into our work something that is more than paper and ink and engraving.

Many printing and engraving houses claim to do this same thing. Cargill does it.

We have surrounded ourselves with a class of men who are experts—men who work with sure authority in mechanical and development lines. It is this service plus that distinguishes The Cargill Company from ordinary printing establishments.

Cargill thinks of the things that you want and ought to have but forget to specify. The final result of Cargill performance on a printing job is your complete satisfaction.

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Complete Printing Service
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For Homes, Clubs, Lodges

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GARMENT CARRIER

Space-Saving—Sanitary—Practical

These garment carriers provide a practical, sanitary and space-saving method of keeping your wardrobe. Installed in any closet or wardrobe at small expense. Exceedingly popular.

The telescope slide, mounted on heavy roller bearings, makes it easy to bring the entire wardrobe into view in a twinkling. No delay—no bother. Made in various sizes to fit all requirements.

Write NOW for circular and prices.

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550 Rooms European Plan

A Perfectly Appointed Modern Hotel
Delightful Atmosphere—Maximum
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Pantlind Hotel Company.

Operators

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The Three Great Remington Conservers

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NEW YORK



The Teddys of Yellowstone

FOR RATES AND INFORMATION ADDRESS

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Special Rotary Convention Yellowstone Park Tour

Including Denver, Colorado
Springs, St. Paul, Minneapolis

Personally Escorted Party

Leaving Chicago, June 11th
Returning Chicago, June 28th

Club News

(Continued from page 122)

highest bidder should turn the porker over to the Kiwanis Club to be sold again by them.

The pig was sold whole and piecemeal. The hams brought fifty dollars each, the squeal seventy-five dollars, and the bristles twenty dollars. The bidding was very exciting, and when it finally was over it was found that the pig had brought in a total of \$737 for the benefit of the kiddies.

Rotary Page in Paper

The Rotary Club of Asheville, North Carolina, has inaugurated a plan whereby the community may be educated in the objects of Rotary. The club will run a page in a local paper every Sunday and will always feature some article having to do with the objects of Rotary. President Emmet Galer is responsible for the idea.

Something New for Ladies' Night

A Christmas tree at a club meeting; presents on it for the Rotarians and their ladies; each man's present a joke, disclosing some incident that had happened since he had joined the club. Wives and sweethearts learned something definite when before there had been only surmises. This was something new for Ladies' Night at the Rotary Club of Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Foreign Extension Committeemen

Two additional members of the Committee on Foreign Extension Work, of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, have been appointed. They are Angel G. del Valle of Habana, Cuba, and Walter J. Francis of Montreal, Quebec. The chairman of this Committee is John Barrett of Washington, D. C., director-general of the Pan-American Union.

Two Want 1920 Convention

Invitations to entertain the Eleventh Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs in 1920 have been received from the Rotary Clubs of Atlantic City, New Jersey and New Orleans, Louisiana.

Leslie Pidgeon's Big Mission

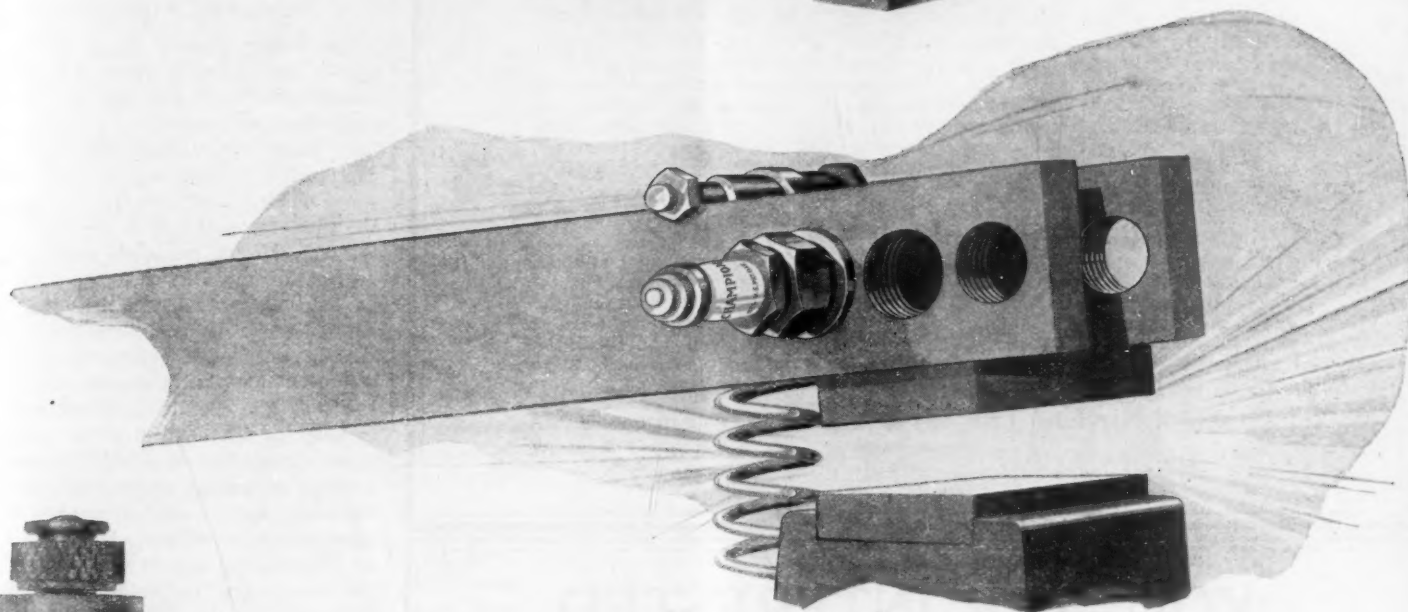
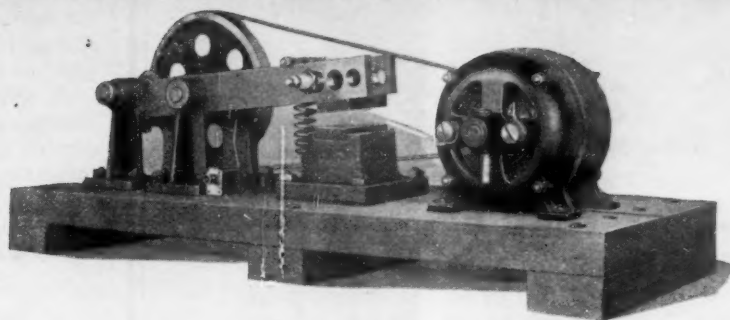
E. Leslie Pidgeon, of Winnipeg, Immediate Past President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, is visiting the Rotary Clubs in Canada, at the special request of the Dominion Government, to arouse interest in a very important conference to be held at Winnipeg. This conference will discuss the problem of a reform in the educational system of Canada so that more attention will be paid to the teaching of citizenship. The Canadian Rotary Clubs are being asked to finance the conference.

U. S. Navy Needs Men

The United States Navy is seeking men, and lack of publicity regarding the want is said to be hampering the work of recruiting. The recruiting announcements say that the training given the men is so thoro that a man who can show an honorable discharge from the U. S. Navy can quickly obtain civilian employment in the line of work he has followed in the Navy. If, on the other hand, he prefers to remain in the service, after his first four years, promotion awaits him and upon final retirement an ample monthly pen-



Champion Dependable Spark Plugs



Withstand Shocks of 300 Sledge Hammer Blows Per Minute

The results of various exhaustive factory tests imposed upon Champion Spark Plugs completely demonstrate their ability to endure every punishment your car's engine can impose.

The test illustrated here is known as the "shock test." The shock, which the Champion Spark Plug must survive without injury, is the equivalent to a weight of $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, dropping with the rapidity of 300 times per minute.

The qualities that enable Champion

Spark Plugs to successfully withstand such severe trials are largely a result of ten years' study and experimenting that developed our patented gasket construction and our Number 3450 insulator.

This superior Insulator offers $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the resistance to shock and vibration compared with the best previous insulator. That is one of the several reasons why Champion Spark Plugs are more durable and dependable than ordinary spark plugs.



Champion Regular $\frac{7}{8}$ -18
Price \$1.00

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio

Champion Spark Plug Co., of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario



Low-Cost Hauling

A MOTOR TRUCK represents an investment in hauling equipment. The truck that does the work year in and year out at the lowest cost proves to be the best investment. Ask any owner of an international Motor Truck and he will tell you the International cuts the cost of hauling down to the lowest practical point.

International first cost is low because of quantity production. Quality is maintained at a high standard because every important part of the truck is manufactured and each truck is assembled in one great factory under centralized supervision. Every lot of material of every kind is subjected to the most rigid tests, and unless it passes those tests it is discarded. No inferior material or workmanship gets into

International Motor Trucks

These things are done because the International Harvester organization is building not alone for the present but for the future. Some day you will buy a motor truck. If you are the kind of a man who is not satisfied with anything but the most economical truck for hauling and delivery work, drop us a line. The more you know about motor trucks, the quicker we can convince you that the International is a mighty good truck to own. There is a style and size to meet almost every hauling requirement.

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(Incorporated)

Chicago U S A

YOU ARE INTERESTED in the doings of BRITISH ROTARY CLUBS!

You heard at Kansas City what your British Brothers are doing. Keep your knowledge up to date by reading

"THE ROTARY WHEEL"

The Magazine of British Rotary

Subscription Two Dollars a Year—Commencing Any Time

Send your name and address and two dollars to Frank R. Jennings, I. A. of R. C., office 910 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. He will forward them.

By placing your advertisement in "The Rotary Wheel," you will appeal directly to 2500 of the leading British and Irish manufacturers, jobbers, retailers. You could not choose a better medium. Rates moderate. Obtainable from Frank R. Jennings (address as above) or direct from Thos. Stephenson, Sec'y British Association of Rotary Clubs, 6 So. Charlotte St., Edinburgh, Scotland.



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MANUFACTURERS OF
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ROTARIAN WILLARD C. RICHARDSON
LYNN, MASS.

sion is given to take care of him for the balance of his life. Rotarians are requested to spread the news in their respective communities. An efficient, well-manned navy is necessary in peace times as well as in war times.

Service to Library

A man stopt at the public library in El Paso, Texas, to refer to *THE ROTARIAN*. It was not among the magazines at the institution. He told the members of the El Paso Rotary Club, and the club decided that the library should be supplied with the magazine. Result, the El Paso Rotary Club sent in a subscription in the name of the library. One splendid way of spreading a knowledge of Rotary among non-Rotarians is thru the magazine in libraries. Some libraries subscribe for periodicals; others are dependent upon outside aid for such subscriptions. How does your library get *THE ROTARIAN*?

Improving Attendance Record

The Rotary Club of Haverhill, Massachusetts, reports the successful tryout of a plan to improve attendance. From the card record of members, eight cards were drawn out at random. The eight men whose cards were thus drawn were made captains of teams. All of the remaining cards were shuffled and dealt out in eight hands to the eight captains. Each captain was to answer the roll call for his team, stating also the percentage of members present. There has been an improvement in the club attendance percentage that is very gratifying. One team captain reported one week and then asked the members of his team to take turns in answering the roll call; that made it necessary for every member to act as captain for one week. Another captain sent a plea to his members in the form of an original poem which he hoped would bring out every member in order to prevent a repetition of his offense. Haverhill is trying hard to win the cup offered by the district governor for the highest percentage of improvement of attendance in the district.

A Rotary Christmas Tree

Well, you should have seen those kiddies! As expressed by one of the bystanders who was watching the procession of youngsters Christmas morning while they past by the Santy booth and glued their little hands to the candy and pop corn bags given them,— "This part of the program pays the expense and labor of the whole affair."

There was no doubt either as to what the six hundred or more kiddies thought of it. If left to them they would have the affair repeated next year.

That is all preparatory to the statement that the Lafayette (Indiana) Rotarians and their wives put on a Community Christmas tree which will probably have to be repeated next year.

The juvenile entertainment was only one of several features.

There was the forty foot tree, as beautiful and symmetrical as any in the city, furnished by the Catholic Cemetery Association, delivered on the court house grounds by the Boxboard factory, set by the city street department and the Lafayette Telephone Company, supplied with power from the Ft. Wayne and Wabash Valley Traction Company, wired and illuminated by the electrical and practical mechanics departments of Purdue University, the Wolever Electrical and the Basie Bowers Electrical supply companies, decorated

(Continued on page 130)

The Secret of Being a Convincing Talker

How I Learned It in One Evening

By GEORGE RAYMOND

"HAVE you heard the news about Frank Jordan?"

This question quickly brought me to the little group which had gathered in the center of the office. Jordan and I had started with the Great Eastern Machinery Co. within a month of each other four years ago. A year ago Jordan was taken into the accounting division and I was sent out as salesman. Neither of us was blessed with an unusual amount of brilliancy, but we "got by" in our new jobs well enough to hold them.

Imagine my amazement, then, when I heard: "Jordan's just been made treasurer of the company!"

I could hardly believe my ears. But there was the "Notice to Employees" on the bulletin board telling about Jordan's good fortune.

Now, I knew that Jordan was a capable fellow, quiet and unassuming, but I never would have picked him for any such sudden rise. I knew, too, that the treasurer of the Great Eastern had to be a big man, and I wondered how in the world Jordan landed the place.

The first chance I got I walked into Jordan's new office and after congratulating him warmly, I asked him to let me "in" on the details of how he jumped ahead so quickly. His story is so intensely interesting that I am going to repeat it as closely as I remember.

"I'll tell you just how it happened, George, because you may pick up a pointer or two that will help you.

"You remember how scared I used to be whenever I had to talk to the chief? You remember

how you used to tell me that every time I opened my mouth I put my foot into it, meaning, of course, that every time I spoke I got into trouble? You remember when Ralph Sinton left to take charge of the Western office and I was asked to present him with the loving cup the boys gave him, how flustered I was and how I couldn't say a word because there were people around? You remember how confused I used to be every time I met new people? I couldn't say what I wanted to say when I wanted to say it; and I determined that if there was any possible chance to learn how to talk I was going to do it.

"The first thing I did was to buy a number of books on public speaking, but they seemed to be meant for those who wanted to become orators, whereas what I wanted to learn was not only how to speak in public, but how to speak to individuals under various conditions in business and social life.

"A few weeks later, just as I was about to give up hope of ever learning how to talk interestingly, I read an announcement stating that Dr. Frederick Houk Law of New York University had just completed a new course in business talking and public speaking entitled 'Mastery of Speech.' The course was offered on approval without money in advance, so since I had nothing whatever to lose by examining the lessons, I sent for them and in a few days they arrived. I glanced through the entire eight lessons, reading the headings and a few paragraphs here and there, and in about an hour the whole secret of effective speaking was opened to me.

"For example, I learned why I had always lacked confidence, why talking had always seemed something to be dreaded, whereas it is really the simplest thing in the world to 'get up and talk.' I learned how to secure complete attention to what I was saying and how to make everything I said interesting, forceful and convincing. I learned the art of listening, the value of silence and the power of brevity. Instead of being funny at the wrong time, I learned how and when to use humor with telling effect.

"But perhaps the most wonderful thing about the lessons were the actual examples of what things to say and when to say them to meet every condition. I found that there was a knack in making oral reports to my superiors. I found that there was a right way and a wrong way to present complaints, to give estimates and to issue orders.

"I picked up some wonderful pointers about how to give my opinions, about how to answer complaints, about how to ask the bank for a loan, about how to ask for extensions. Another thing that struck me forcibly was that instead of antagonizing people when I didn't agree with them, I learned how to bring them around to my way of thinking in the most pleasant sort of way. Then, of course, along with those lessons there were chapters on speaking before large audiences, how to find material for talking and speaking, how to talk to friends, how to talk to servants, and how to talk to children.

"Why, I got the secret the very first evening and it was only a short time before I was able to apply all of the principles and found that my words were beginning to have an almost magical effect upon everybody to whom I spoke. It seemed that I got things done instantly, where formerly, as you know, what I said 'went in one ear and out the other.' I began to acquire an executive ability that surprised me. I smoothed out difficulties like a true diplomat. In my talks

with the chief I spoke clearly, simply, convincingly. Then came my first promotion since I entered the accounting department. I was given the job of answering complaints, and I made good. From that I was given the job of making collections. When Mr. Buckley joined the Officers' Training Camp I was made treasurer. Between you and me, George, my salary is now \$7,500 a year, and I expect it will be more from the first of the year.

"And I want to tell you sincerely that I attribute my success solely to the fact that I learned how to talk to people."

When Jordan finished I asked him for the address of the publishers of Dr. Law's course, and he gave it to me. I sent for it and found it to be exactly as he had stated. After studying the eight simple lessons I began to sell to people who had previously refused to listen to me at all. After four months of record-breaking sales during the duldest season of the year, I received a wire from the chief asking me to return to the home office. We had quite a long talk in which I explained how I was able to break sales records—and I was appointed sales manager at almost twice my former salary. I know that there was nothing in me that had changed, except that I had acquired the ability to talk where formerly I simply used "words without reason." I can never thank Jordan enough for telling me about Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking. Jordan and I are both spending all our spare time making public speeches on war subjects and Jordan is being talked about now as Mayor of our little town.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, publishers of "Mastery of Speech," Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how you can, in one hour, learn the secret of speaking and how you can apply the principles of effective speech under all conditions, that they are willing to send you the Course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete Course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied, send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the Course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

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Please send me Dr. Frederick Houk Law's "Mastery of Speech," a Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking in eight lessons. I will either remail the Course to you within five days after its receipt, or send you \$5.

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Address

Rotarian 3-19



FREDERICK HOUK LAW

As educator, lecturer, executive, traveler and author few men are so well equipped by experience and training as Dr. Law to teach the art of effective speaking. His "Mastery of Speech" is the fruit of 20 years active lecturing and instruction in Eastern schools and colleges preceded by an education at Oxford Academy, Amherst College, Columbia University, The Teachers College, Brown University, and New York University. He holds the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. Dr. Law is the author of two novels, two books of poetry, and editor of six school text-books. At present he is lecturer in English in New York University, Lecturer in Pedagogy in the Extension Work of the College of the City of New York, Head of the Dept. of English in the Stuyvesant H. S. and writes of the Weekly Lesson Plans for The Independent.

Hotels Statler

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450 Rooms 450 Baths

CLEVELAND

1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

DETROIT

1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

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Every room has private bath, circulating ice-water and other unusual conveniences. Morning paper delivered free to every bedroom. Club breakfasts.

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New York—Statler-operated
The Largest Hotel in the World

2200 Rooms 2200 Baths
Seventh Ave., 32nd to 33rd Sts., opp. Pennsylvania Terminal
Roy Carruthers, Resident Manager



In the Heart of Chicago Hotel Sherman

Downtown Rotary Club Hotel

Write R after your name when you register (R) Luncheon of the Chicago Rotary Club every Tuesday and Rotary Round Table luncheon every day at this Hotel. Visiting Rotarians always welcome.

Rotarian George C. Brown,
Managing Director of the

Hotel Martha Washington (Woman's Hotel)

29 East 29th St., (near Fifth Ave.)
NEW YORK

Extends a cordial invitation to the wives, daughters and women friends of fellow Rotarians to stop at his hotel when visiting the metropolis unaccompanied.

There are 500 spotless rooms. Rates \$1.50 per day and up. For parties of five or more a large room at \$1.00 per day per person. A special feature is our excellent Table d'hôte luncheon at 40 cents; dinner at 50 cents.

Comfort, Convenience and Protection, all important to the woman traveler in the metropolis, are found at the Martha Washington in their highest degree.

Illustrated booklet, "Who's Who," giving the names and vocations of 227 New York women, sent Free.

Club News

(Continued from page 128)

in the rain even against the apparent wishes of the weather man and enjoyed by the many thousands of people who viewed it during holiday week.

These items are mentioned not because the reader cares who the respective good fellow companies were but to show that the tree represented not only a community but that a community of interests actually assisted in the fulfillment.

Christmas Party for Orphans

Forty-eight little boys and girls of the Lockport Home for the Friendless were Christmas Day guests of the Rotary Club of Niagara Falls, New York. They were first taken to a "movie" and entertained by the antics of Charlie Chaplin. Then they found a regular Christmas dinner with all the fixings and trimmings ready for their enjoyment at the Y. M. C. A. dining room. The Rotarians had fixt up a big Christmas tree in the gymnasium, and Santa Claus distributed to the children the presents they most desired and had especially askt for.

Pidgeon Visits Medicine Hat

The Rotary Club of Medicine Hat, Alberta, recently had as its guest Past International President E. Leslie Pidgeon. Mr. Pidgeon is making a tour of Canadian cities to arouse interest in a campaign to instill citizenship ideals into the youth of the country. Medicine Hat Rotary will raise a thousand dollars to help put the conference over. Each member will raise an allocated portion of the fund among business men of his classification.

Heroic Fire Fighters Honored

Two brothers who rendered assistance to refugees of the frightful forest fires in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota last October were guests of the Rotary Club of Superior, Wisconsin, at a big ladies' night meeting. The men, Ben and Peter Eimon, prominent business men of Superior, were themselves overtaken by the flames and fearfully burned after they had helped save many of the sufferers. The banquet of the Rotary Club celebrated their recovery and served as a rousing welcome to them on their return to active business duties.

Rotarians Open Community House

The Rotarians of Camden, N. J., celebrated their annual club meeting with a formal opening of the new War Camp Community Service building, construction of which was made possible thru the efforts of the Rotary Club. After the club meeting at the Y. M. C. A., the members and their guests went to the Community House; a number of visiting Rotarians were present, including District Governor Howard Fry of Harrisburg. President Bennett's summary of war work of the club during 1918 made every member proud of his membership.

Memorial for Soldiers

A permanent memorial to the officers and soldiers of The War who went from El Paso, Texas, is being planned by El Paso Rotary, in the form of a new park addition to the city, about 35 acres. The scheme is to lay it out in streets and avenues which will be named in honor of the officers; trees will be planted for each soldier from El Paso; each tree will bear a name plate. The whole plan has not been finally worked out but it is likely that some special honor will be

International Rotary
Convention

Salt Lake City JUNE 16-20

Special Machinery

We have just completed our contracts of Master Gauges for John Bull and Uncle Sam, and are now ready to design and build anything not larger than an automobile engine for you.

DOVE-SMITH & SON, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
ROTARIANS

PAPER HATS

FOR
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DANCES, STAGS, BANQUETS
AND ALL SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

McConnell
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Write for
Suggestions
and Prices



30 E. RANDOLPH ST.
CHICAGO

given those who made the supreme sacrifice. The city administration favors the idea and is working with the Rotarians for its development. Rabbi Zielonka is father of the scheme and active vice chairman of the committee with the mayor, Charles Davis, also a Rotarian, as honorary chairman.

The initial work to erect a memorial to the 664 men from Kewanee, Illinois, in war service, has been started by the Rotary Club. The memorial will be a park or building and will be paid for by subscriptions made by people of all the community.

A Historic Announcement

Alsace and Lorraine are officially not a part of the German Empire so far as the people of the United States are concerned. The United States War Trade Board has announced that people in the United States are authorized to trade with people in "the states of Alsace and Lorraine" and the people in the United States are authorized also to import goods from Alsace-Lorraine. This momentous announcement is made by the War Trade Board under the prosaic title, "Resumption of Trade with Alsace-Lorraine."

San Juan and the New Army

The Rotary Club of San Juan, Porto Rico, has gotten behind a movement to raise and maintain in the island at least one brigade of troops, to become part of the army of the United States when it is reorganized. The Porto Ricans "covet the privilege as a matter of right to participate in such a reorganization." Mayor Todd of San Juan, honorary member of the Rotary Club, and Rotarian Edward Ferrer, were sent to Washington to present the offer to the War Department.

Campaign Against Noise

The city officials of Minot, North Dakota, have been urged by the Rotary Club to pass and enforce the necessary ordinances to prohibit unnecessary noises, which annoy and disturb a large percentage of the population of the city, and especially the hospitals and hotels.

Helps Clothless Kiddies

Three little children, suffering with influenza, were taken to the Red Cross emergency hospital in Bay City, Mich., in blankets and without clothing. When they recovered they could not return home for lack of clothes. A public appeal for help was made, but in default of response the Rotary Club was appealed to. The kiddies went home very shortly after that.

Memorial Y. M. C. A. Building

A memorial Y. M. C. A. building will be erected in Gadsden, Alabama, if the Rotary Club succeeds in putting over the movement for such a work which it has initiated. That is to be the club's work for 1919. Ladies' Night in January was a gridiron affair and highly enjoyed even by those who were the butts of the "stunts."

A Good Record by Newton

Secretary B. F. Martin of the Rotary Club of Newton, Kansas, makes this enthusiastic report of the good record made by his club: "Our report for the year has been sent to Headquarters. It was sent on time. The dues of every member in our club, except one, were paid before the close

Looking Into the Future



From a Practical View-point

There is no reason on earth why you should not live to be 85 or 90 years old, or older.

Men die too young because they are too careless, too unthinking to do for their bodies what they would do for a cheap piece of machinery.

You don't wait for a machine to break down before giving it attention. You see that it is inspected regularly to prevent its breaking down. You do this because a piece of machinery costs money and to let it break down will cost you more money. Yet you allow the most wonderful piece of machinery—your body—to deteriorate through neglect—you wait till it breaks down before going to a doctor and then invariably it is too late. And your body is the only machine your money cannot replace.

Today the spread of diabetes, Bright's disease and other wasting diseases is growing rapidly. Men apparently in the best of health are stricken over night and die between two suns. These deaths are unnecessary. They can be prevented if taken in time.

The service of the National Bureau of Analysis is health insurance, or better still disease prevention, and is based upon the physiological fact that once every seven minutes the blood passes through the kidneys to be purified. These super-filters, the kidneys, by a process of filtration infinitely more complex, more delicate, more thorough than any conceived in the brain of man, extract from the blood all poisonous matter collected in its journey through the human body. In addition these wonderful machine extract all excess proportions of the blood's constituents. Thus we see the blood purified after passing through healthy kidneys and each of its constituents in just proportion to maintain healthy life. The waste and poisonous matter extracted by the kidneys is eliminated in the urine and the urine subjected to our delicate tests, covering twenty-five divisions of urinalysis, furnishes the greatest single index of the state of bodily health.

You will say, "How can this be done?"

The National Bureau of Analysis sends its subscribers once every ninety days a small, sterilized container in a "travel-safe" package. You tear off the outer wrapper of this package and take out the container. This you fill with a specimen of urine and put it back in the package. The package is then found to be addressed to the Bureau and stamped ready for mailing. The

entire act of opening the package, filling the container and mailing it back need not take more than one minute of your time.

The specimen is then subjected to a most thorough and rigid chemical and microscopical examination by the scientists of the Bureau, who then formulate a report of your condition based on the findings of their analysis. This report is mailed to you personally under plain cover. It is complete. It shows you just what your condition is and gives you positive instructions what to do. These recommendations will halt most evil tendencies in your system and keep you healthy.

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This service is performed by the National Bureau of Analysis for a small fee of \$12 a year, low enough for anyone. There is NO OTHER EXPENSE. It doesn't take four minutes of your time a year. The service is perfectly confidential. The findings of the Bureau are a sacred confidence between yourself and the Bureau. You

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If wanted at once enclose \$12 and we will enter you as a subscriber for quarterly examinations for one year from date of receipt. Whether you remit now or after investigation is optional with you. (Request in no way binds you to take this service.) R5-Mar.

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VUL-COT Fibre can be tapped, threaded, drilled, stamped, sawed and turned as easily and accurately as metal.

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The time is now to establish in business those things that create efficiency, promote confidence and are economical.

EGRY REGISTER SYSTEMS

commend themselves to your favorable consideration, as being entirely in accord with the needs of business and the code of success



The
Egry Register Company

(M. C. Stern (Rotarian) Pres. and Gen. Mgr.)

Dayton, Ohio

Let the name **EGRY** be associated with your every thought of **BETTER BUSINESS**

of the seventh day of January. This one is in service now overseas. The club remitted his dues. The club has a bunch of fellows that can be relied upon for every real job."

Buffalo and the Convention

The Rotary Club of Buffalo, New York, has decided that it will send at least fifteen members to the International Rotary conventions and pay the expenses of these men up to \$150 each. This action was taken because the club has learned from experience that the more men it can send to a Rotary convention the greater is the inspiration to the club from that annual gathering.

A Fine Attendance Showing

The Rotary Club of Detroit (Mich.) points with pride to the fact that 12 of its members attended every meeting of the club during 1918. Three members have attended more than two hundred consecutive meetings; and four have attended more than one hundred; two members have not missed a meeting since their election to membership.

Soldier Welcome Committee Supported

The committee of citizens of Orange, N. J., to welcome returning soldiers which includes a number of Rotarians in its membership, has been given the support of the Rotary Club. The committee will find employment for the returning men and also complete plans for a memorial to the men who lost their lives in the war.

Nova Scotia Ring for Lauder

The Rotary Club of Halifax, Nova Scotia, recently entertained Rotarian Harry Lauder at a luncheon. Rotarian Grant, governor of the province of Nova Scotia, presided at the meeting. After Harry had talked in his usual inspiring manner, he was presented with a souvenir from the club in the form of a ring with an amethyst mounting, both the jewel and the gold being mined in Nova Scotia.

Boy Scouts Financed

Interest in the Boy Scouts has been revived by El Paso Rotary, which has gotten behind the financial end of the Scouts. In six days pledges for over \$17,000 were secured. The Rotarians started out to secure \$15,000 to cover a three-year period, but the donations were so liberal that they soon were over \$2,000 above the mark set.

New Club Publication

The Rotary Chug is the name of a live little publication put out by the Rotary Club of Shawnee, Oklahoma. If the first number is a fair sample of what is to follow, the "Chug" is certain to be an inspiration to the club.

Seattle, Warships, and Victrolas

The Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington, rises to remark that it has supplied thirty Victrolas (and not two) and sixty dozen double records to vessels in the United States Navy. Three are on transports, twenty-six are on submarine chasers, and one went to the Naval Guard of a Seattle industrial plant.

Aid for Disabled Soldiers

The entire responsibility for raising a fund to aid disabled soldiers applying to the Federal Board for Vocational Education for re-training.

BURKE GOLF CLUBS—Grand Prize AND BAGS—Pantasote Preferred Equipment of Standard Excellence

Send for Catalog



Golf players will appreciate the opportunity of selecting their season's equipment from a stock of Burke's. Burke's Grand Prize Clubs are world famous. Used by a long list of Professional and Amateur players in both Europe and America, Rotarian stores in many cities sell them. Burke's patent Marker Bags are of equal quality

THE BURKE GOLF COMPANY
NEWARK, OHIO

has been assumed by the Rotary Club of Seattle, for the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The fund is to tide the soldiers over during their re-training period, until the Government's allowance begins to reach them. President Henry R. King of the club is the employers' member of the advisory board for the district.

A Rotarian Protest Against Bolshevism

The following resolution was adopted at the conference of the Sixth Rotary District, held at Wheeling, West Virginia, February 6, 1919:

ROTARY is the very antonym of bolshevism. With every ounce of its energy and with all of the intensity of which it is capable Rotary protests against bolshevism as the other extreme of the feudalism of the Middle Ages.

There is no room in this fair land for this exotic heresy with its bloody red flag of jealous cruelty and vindictive hate. There is room for only one flag in this nation and that is the flag which four millions of the flower of our young manhood so bravely followed and under which they so nobly fought in the Great War for world-wide liberty.

Every Rotarian will back up those millions whether in military or civil life in resenting any insult to that one flag and in chastising any insolence by that other flag.

Rotary looks upon bolshevism as the greatest menace in this land today, and will do all in its power to avert it, whenever it shows its hideous face. This deadly misasma must be controlled and not be permitted to come to our shores from the pitiable European countries it is ravaging with its barbaric blight. To that end it must be fought, legislated against, brought to a speedy trial, convicted, and punished.

So earnest and sincere is Rotary in its desire to prevent such a calamity in this country that it reaffirms in word and practice that "He profits most who serves best" and that service is the most potent preventive of violence by irresponsibility and unrest. It believes in the service that insures justice. It believes in a fair day's wage for a fair day's work and a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. It contends that the idle, selfish spendthrift as well as the slavish, miserly well-to-do and the shiftless, thriftless, ne'er-do-well are equally reprehensible.

The best antidote for bolshevism is for every man to render to society the best service of which he is capable.

Rotary's protest against bolshevism is equalled and vitalized by its advocacy of social justice and enlightened civilization.

Personalities

THE MANY FRIENDS IN THE UNITED STATES, Canada, and the British Isles of Rotarian Richard G. Knowles of London will receive with sorrow the news of his death in New York City on the first day of 1919. Knowles had been in poor health for some time and in November had left for the United States expecting to have an operation on his jaw and throat performed in New York City. Some time later this operation was performed and for a while he was very much better and up and about. Then he suffered a relapse and the end came suddenly. Knowles was a delegate representing the British Rotary

THE PART WE PLAY IN POSTER ADVERTISING

The banks of every city do business with a Clearing House.

National Advertisers who use Poster Advertising do business through a Clearing House of Poster Advertising.

The poster plant owners who operate posting plants in over 8,000 cities in the United States and Canada, secure their business from a Clearing House of Poster Advertising.

Our business is to act as a Clearing House for the advertiser as well as the poster plant owner, who owns all of the regulation framed poster boards, which are 25 feet long by 11 feet high, in these 8,000 cities; and in addition to that, we co-operate with the advertiser in securing and selecting designs for posters, and also advise in regard to the Poster requirements of cities the advertiser desires to use. We further assist the advertiser to fit Poster Advertising to his other publicity plans.

It would be impossible to enumerate in this advertisement the service rendered by our organization, because it varies according to the nature of the product advertised.

We are at your service (without obligation to you) should you desire further information.

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Chicago

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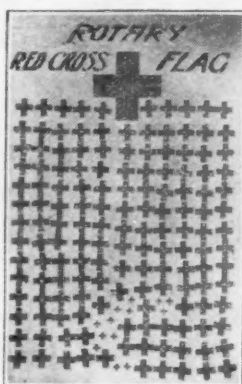
Clubs at the international conventions at Cincinnati and at Atlanta. He was an enthusiastic Rotarian and greatly impressed with the possibilities of Rotary for the betterment of humanity.

His widow has sent evidence of his interest up to the last moments in those things for which Rotary stands, this evidence consisting of a few lines on the result of the war which he wrote during the last hours of his illness. They were:

"We are now in a crucible where all good thoughts will be thrown together, and there all hard feelings melt before the heat of human love, emerge refined and purified, welding nations and their peoples in a common and glorious cause."

A Red Cross Flag

The Rotary Club of Fort Worth, Texas, used this method of recording memberships in the Red Cross taken by Rotarians in the December drive. Each man fastened his individual cross to the big flag. There was not room for all and the slow-pokes used the smaller crosses.



ANCIL T. BROWN OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF Indianapolis has returned home from France where he went in the service of the Y. M. C. A. Brown was instrumental in organizing the Allied Rotary Club in Paris and was president of that organization.

ROTARIAN LOUIS D. HICKS OF ATLANTA, Georgia, advertising manager of the Southern Ruralist has been elected a director and second vice-president of the company.

ROTARIAN JOHN J. PERSHING OF SAN ANTONIO, more widely known as General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in France, has been elected an honorary member of the Rotary Club of St. Louis.

ROTARIAN EDGAR TOBIN OF SAN ANTONIO, Texas, probably has the distinction of being the only Rotarian holding the classification of "ace." Tobin returned to San Antonio from active service as an aviator in France with the title of captain and was elected a member of the San Antonio Club after the club had established the classification of "ace."

H. J. BRUNNIER, FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT OF the International Association of Rotary Clubs, who has been in the service of Uncle Sam, helping to build concrete ships, stationed at Philadelphia, is back home in San Francisco, and reports that he is "again just a common, every-day engineer."

SAM BOTSFORD OF BUFFALO, FORMER VICE-President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, has been elected president of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

ROTARIAN CHARLIE WILLETS OF KANSAS CITY, Mo., who was a member of the convention city Executive Committee in 1918, has had a nervous breakdown and is in St. Joseph's hospital, in Kansas City. Every Rotarian at the Kansas City convention will remember Charlie's smiling face and how he worked to have every guest enjoy himself.

EDGAR GUEST, THE ROTARY POET OF DETROIT, read some of his poems at a recent meeting of the Omaha (Nebr.) Rotary Club. The Rotary Clubs of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, had large delegations present, and the ladies were special guests.

PRESIDENT JOHN NAPIER DYER OF THE Vincennes (Indiana) Rotary Club, who is also Governor of the Eleventh District, was caught by the "flu" and confined to his home for some time.

ROTARIAN ARCH KLUMPH OF CLEVELAND, Ohio, past International President, and Rotarian Billy Sunday of Des Moines, Iowa, were recent guests of the Richmond (Virginia) Rotary Club. Arch gave the Richmond Rotarians a talk on Rotary and Billy aroused them with a talk on clean morals for business men.

BOB CORNELL, FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE Rotary Club of Houston, Texas, and vice-president of the International Association, is now located in Detroit, Michigan, as the midwest advertising manager of *The New York World*. Bob went to New York about a year ago on the advertising staff of *The World* and all of his many Rotarian friends will be very much pleased to hear of his recent advancement.

ROTARIAN CHARLES L. MITCHELL OF TOPEKA, Kansas, is a candidate for mayor of that city. Rotarian Mitchell is chairman of the books, stationery, and office outfitters vocational section of International Rotary.

A Unique Photograph

Lafayette (Ind.) Rotary Club's Community Christmas tree at night. A two-minute exposure was made with blue lights and the star turned off; an additional minute exposure was given with these turned on. On the photograph the time of exposure was marked by the illuminated clock dial, a portion of which is shown above the star.



E. LANSING RAY, A MEMBER OF THE ROTARY Club of St. Louis, Missouri, has been elected president of *The St. Louis Globe Democrat*, one of the largest and most influential newspapers in the American Middle West. Rotarian Ray was one of the party of American editors which last fall visited the European battle fields as guests of the British and French Governments.

ROTARIAN H. P. EDWARD OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON, claims the honor of being the first Amer-

ican to reach the Rhine after the signing of the armistice. Altho a member of the 20th Engineers, he has been serving on detached service with the French Second Army, and it was with that unit that he entered the city of Mulhouse on November 17. In a letter to a friend he wrote: "Metaphorically speaking, I carried the Rotarian flag to the banks of the Rhine."

ROTARIAN FRANK HERING OF SOUTH BEND Indiana, was a recent visitor to Edinburg and Glasgow, Scotland.



Rotarian Martin Miller.

ROTARIAN MARTIN MILLER OF NEW YORK City, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French military authorities, and decorated by General Blondin, for dangerous and heroic work for which he volunteered during the Champagne offensive in the closing days of The War. Miller is a member of the Jaburg-Miller Co., bakery equipment specialists.

Rotary's Gold Star Roll of Honor

(Casualties reported since December issue)

- Col. Joseph B. Westnedge, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Died in hospital in France.
- Capt. J. G. Ellis, Denison, Texas.
- Lieut. Edward B. Rhodes, Tacoma, Washington. Killed in action.
- Lieut. John J. Welch, Niagara Falls, New York. Killed in action.
- Corp. Howard E. Brown, Lincoln, Nebraska. Killed in action November 4, 1918.
- Pvt. C. Taylor, Manchester, England.
- Raymond G. Kreider, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Died in training camp.
- Walter E. Pilling, Hamilton, Canada. Died in hospital, Birmingham, England.
- J. Ferdinand Speer, Wilmington, Delaware. Killed in action October 22, 1918.
- Lieut. J. J. McIlwee, Denver, Colorado. Died en route home of pneumonia.

Your business is like a child. You must nurse it, take care of it, exercise it, educate it, help and guide it until it can stand alone, watch over it, and push it.

VICTORY CONVENTION - SALT LAKE CITY



"THIS IS THE PLACE" - WEEK OF JUNE 16TH 1919



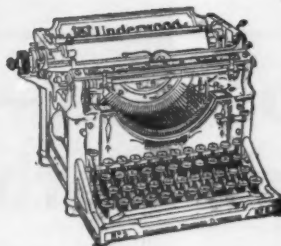
Spark plugs won't work right if moisture and dust get into them. Waxed paper wrappers protect the spark! They keep in the plug the satisfaction the makers build in. Other products liable to injury from rust, moisture, atmosphere or dust are guarded by waxed paper. KVP waxed paper has hundreds of uses. Get samples and prices.

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The world's cleanest paper mill
Makers of vegetable parchment,
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UNDERWOOD

Buy the Machine which is the
Standard of Quality

SPEED—ACCURACY—DURABILITY

SAVE

50% on Your Order
for
**A NEW
MONUMENT FOR
DECORATION DAY**
By Placing It NOW!

We are Barre, Vermont,
manufacturers and sell direct
from quarries to you. Write at once for catalog of 100 designs (with prices), including models for **SOLDIERS AND SAILORS**.

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ART COMPANY**

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Waxed Typewriter Ribbons

Produce Better Work
Wear Longer Cost Users Less

A broad claim to make for any article, but one that is substantiated by the repeat orders from typewriter users for **Waxed Ribbons** from every part of America—85% of the people who use **Waxed Ribbons** one time re-order.

Waxed-Process
Ribbons, through their brilliant and clean-cut colors, produce distinctive letters that please the eye. Stenographers like them because they do not fill the type or dry out. The wax used in their manufacture prevents smudging and evaporation of the necessary moisture. A year's supply of **Waxed Ribbons** may be purchased at one time without fear of deterioration from age.

The Low Price
Waxed Ribbons is made possible, not through lower manufacturing cost or the use of inferior materials, but through our method of selling direct to consumers, for cash only, thereby eliminating the cumbersome expense of salesmen, local dealers' over-head expense, and loss through bad accounts. The manufacturing cost of **Waxed Ribbons** and the value of the materials entering into their production are as high as those of any ribbons selling for prices up to and including \$1 each. Our method of distribution effects a handsome saving which is passed on to the consumer.

Supplied for All Makes of Typewriters
and Adding Machines; in any color or combination of colors desired; at \$54 per gross; 12 for \$5; six for \$2.75, or three for \$1.50, prepaid anywhere in the United States. If remittance is made by check add 15c for exchange.

Interesting 20-Page Booklet
"Better Typewriter Results," will be mailed to any typewriter user upon receipt of a 3c stamp. Or, send 55c stamps or coin (Thrift Stamps accepted), stating name and model number of your typewriter and color of ribbon desired and we will send you prepaid a ribbon and the booklet.

If you use one ribbon a year, or a gross a month, **Waxed Ribbons** will introduce to you a new and better era of typewriter satisfaction and service—at lower cost. Mail your order today, with the assurance that you will receive complete satisfaction from **Waxed Ribbons** or your money will be cheerfully refunded. Address

Department 151

The Ribbon Works, Galveston, Texas

James E. Morrison Co. Efficiency Engineers

Shop Organization
Factory Production
and
Manufacturing Cost

1162 Penobscot Building
Detroit, Michigan

James J. Martindale, V. P., Rotarian

"A Cigar I Deem Good Enough
To Offer My Friends Is My
Offtender's Special"

WILL YOU HAVE A CIGAR?

MADE BY A ROTARIAN

The Offtender's Special is known from coast to coast among particular smokers as a fragrant cigar of the highest merit, in fact it is "the cigar" not only with the smoker but with its maker as well. All the satisfaction that I can put into the Offtender's Special goes in without stint, and that is why it excels.

Smoke Ten On My "Get Acquainted" Plan

FREE OFFER Order a box of 50 Offtender's Specials today, using your letterhead or enclosing your business card and I will promptly forward them. You open the box and smoke ten (10) at your leisure. If they meet with your complete satisfaction, mail me \$3.50—if they don't suit, return the balance of the box to me, at my expense, within ten days.

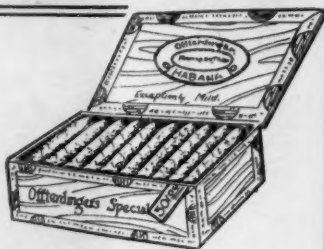
While my Offtender's Specials are widely conceded the equal of cigars costing double, we have for the man who is accustomed to smoking higher priced cigars a wide range of brands sure to include exactly the cigar to meet his requirements at prices which vary with the choice.

HENRY T. OFFTENDER

508 NINTH ST. N. W.

Rotary Cigar Manufacturer

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Fenton Gummed Labels

We have done two notable things in Gummed Label making that are not usually associated—raised the standard and lowered the price. We are making better labels at the same time that we are making them cost less.

Someone else's higher price may not be due to the desire for too much profit, but lack of right facilities.

No other concern has the equipment for making gummed labels of the better sort that we have—had to design some of our machinery ourselves.

Every part of this equipment means better labels for less money by cutting out cumbersome and time-wasting methods.

We say it boldly—No one else in the country can sell our kind of labels at our prices.

Fenton Label Company, Inc.

Ninth and Thompson Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Absolute— Hair Cloth—

Works up better under
the iron—maintains
the shape and perfect
set of the coat with
less pressing than any
other known inter-
lining.

Hair does not work out.

Absolute is the best—
why not have it?

GEO. S. COX & BRO. Inc.

Cambria and Ormes Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

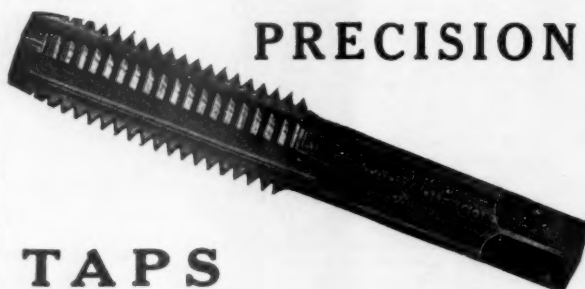
Sole Makers of ABSOLUTE

Rotarian GEO. S. COX, President.

**THE BEST TAPS
IN THE WORLD
are made in Toledo**

Toledo Tap & Die Co.
Toledo, Ohio

R. L. ELLERY, President, Rotarian



PRECISION

TAPS

Vision of Rotary

(Continued from page 120)

Open mindedness frees from many obsolete traditions and promotes eclectic tastes and thoughts. Even tho we remain "of the same opinion still," our pliability will preserve association without friction.

It does not mean a forfeit of principle, or follow that we are wrong, if we dissent, and yet defer to majority wishes. There can be differences without severances. To rule or ruin, has no place in Rotary.

In defense, magnanimity is often forfeited. They who cease to contend are the real winners. Satisfaction is always found at the end of the "twain" mile of generosity.

—Ed. A. Mitchell, Rotary Club of Berkeley, Calif.

The Between Years

IN our youthful years, lasting up into the thirties, we live largely upon hope—the vexations, disappointments and losses of today are almost unnoticed in our eager interest in what the morrow shall bring.

In our declining years, just beginning, perhaps, at fifty-five, the severities of every-day life are softened by memories.

It is only in the intervening years that we are apt to live literally day by day, cherish no illusions, see things as they are; and during this period we are apt to be efficient in a mechanical sort of way. But too, we are apt to become sordid, selfish materialists, without either sympathy or charity for others.

Rotary, by good-comradeship loosens the grasp of avarice, by laughter clears away the clouds of worry that make our days gray; and by enlivening our sympathies, lights up our lives again with a reflected glow from both youth and age.

—Chas. E. McKinley, Rotary Club of Rock Island, Ill.

The Business of Being a Rotarian

THE big thing in Rotary is not fun—the fun should be, and is, a part of Rotary. The big thing in Rotary is not self advancement or self exaltation, tho personal achievement and progress usually follow as a part of Rotary.

The one big idea in Rotary is service which, rightly interpreted, is unselfishness, which rightly interpreted is cooperation and sacrifice.

We have just cause to rejoice over the many and varied unselfish deeds of Rotarians during the world war.

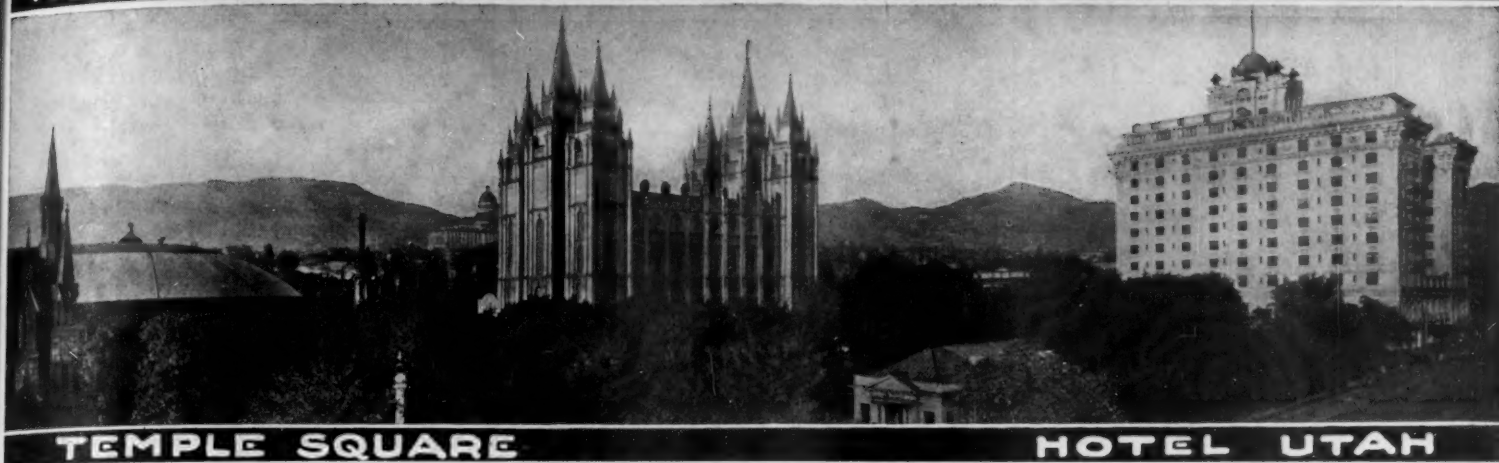
We have seen some of our members tell us goodbye without a tremor in their voice as they left home and friends and us, to shoulder a gun in the service of their country.

We have seen other members give up, either altogether or partly, their own personal business, sacrificing personal ambitions and aspirations, as they, too, entered some important line of war work.

We have as members, fathers who still wore a smile even tho their boys were across the waters facing all kinds of grave danger when the thickest of the fighting was on.

These men are heroes, furnishing the rest of us concrete examples of old fashioned unselfishness as taught them by their fathers and mothers from the old family Bible. With men of such

(Continued on page 138)



Official Call For The Tenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs

To Be Held at Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A., June 16-17-18-19-20, A. D. 1919

To The Affiliating Clubs:

The Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs having accepted the invitation from the Salt Lake City (Utah) Rotary Club and having decided that the next annual convention of the Association shall be held in the City of Salt Lake, this Official Call is issued in compliance with Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs will convene in the City of Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A., on Tuesday, June 17, A. D. 1919, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the reports of its officers and committees, the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the convention.

Representation in this convention shall be in accordance with Article VII of the Constitution, as follows:

Each affiliating club shall be entitled to one

upon all questions submitted to the convention. Each club may select one alternate for each delegate and the alternate shall be entitled to vote only in the absence of his delegate.

Each officer of the Association—president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, sergeant-at-arms, and district governors—and each past president of the Association, is ex officio a member of the convention and entitled to vote on all questions. Each club having in its membership any of the above-mentioned officers is entitled to its full constitutional quota of delegates in addition.

No proxies shall be allowed except in the case of proxies from clubs located in countries other than the United States. (See Article VII, Section 6, of the Constitution.)

Action looking to the amendment of or addition to the Constitution shall be taken in accordance with Article XIII of the Constitution, which provides that written or printed notice thereof shall be given by the secretary of the Association to the affiliating clubs at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the convention. Resolutions relating to such amendments or additions should be in writing, and should be in the secretary's hands not later than May 1, 1919, in order that he may have time to send notice thereof to the affiliating clubs.

In addition to the voting delegates each club may send as many visiting members as it desires and every club is urged to send a large delegation of visitors. All visiting Rotarians will be welcomed at the convention and will find much to interest and benefit them, and (following precedents) they will be provided with seats so far as the crowd may permit and permitted to take part in the discussions before the convention.

The benefit which a club secures from the convention is in proportion to the size of the delegation which it sends there.

Attention is called to the fact that the customary registration fee of five dollars (\$5) will be paid by each delegate and visitor, man and woman.

Dated, 23 January, 1919.

Attest

CHESLEY R. PERRY,
Secretary.

JOHN POOLE,
President.

Arch C. Klumph, of Cleveland, Chairman of 1919 Convention Program Committee, I. A. of R. C., snapped at Utah Copper Company's plant at Bingham, near Salt Lake City, on trip to discuss convention program with Salt Lake Rotarians.



delegate for each fifty (50) of its members, or major fraction thereof, except that honorary members shall not be considered in arriving at the number of delegates to which a club is entitled, and except further that each affiliating club shall be entitled to at least one delegate even should its membership be less than fifty (50). Each delegate shall be entitled to cast one vote



"Service" Windows

Now that the war is over, how can we who stayed at home better show our appreciation of the service rendered by our men of the Army and Navy, than by placing in our Churches, Schools, or Club rooms, a beautiful "Service" window for those living or a "Memorial" window for those who died in service, inscribing thereon the names of all the men who enlisted from that Church or Society.

For more detailed information and designs write to Rotarian HENRY KECK, STAINED GLASS, 216 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y. MEMORIALS in GLASS and MOSAIC. We ship anywhere in the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL ROTARY FLAGS SHOULD FLOAT FROM the flagstaff of every Rotary Hotel and meeting place. Made in all sizes according to the official design as adopted by the International Association of Rotary Clubs. Write for particulars. Carnie-Gouldie Mfg. Co., Rotarians, Kansas City, Mo.

Secure an Agency for the famed
"WYLKEDIN"
 SUITS, COATS & SKIRTS
 representing your city or town

These splendid garments are made in the Scottish capital and represent the very best in Harris, Shetland and St. Kilda real Scotch Tweeds. They are beautifully finished, the tailoring being of the highest class. The importance of the name "Wylkedin" lies in this—it guarantees the garments being all pure wool.



Wylkedin Suit and Coat

THE "WYLKEDIN" TRIAL OFFER:

There is good business to be done in "Wylkedin" suits and coats in your town. To prove their selling powers, order the following trial lot:

12 "Wylkedin" costumes at . . . each \$30.00
 12 " weathercoats at . . . " 24.00

If you want to know more about the costumes before ordering and to inspect the latest styles, write for copy of the latest "Wylkedin" list.

ALEXANDER WILKIE

49-61 Shandwick Place, EDINBURGH, N. B.
 SCOTLAND

Send for
 Your
 Samples!



**Here's the Best
 Ointment Box to Use!**

See the white top! That's a patent cardboard top over a tin cover. You paste your label on the cardboard, and it never comes off. Or, write on the cardboard and save labels. These ointment boxes sell your goods quicker; are smooth-edged and well finished; they please your customers better. And save you time, trouble and money. Ask for them by name—Myers Patent Tin Boxes—"The Label Sticks—It's Part of the Box." Made by

MYERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 Rotarian John H. Booth, President,
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LYNN SPORTING GOODS Co.
 Snow Shoes & Skii
 WRITE FOR PRICES
 EARL M. LAWRENCE - ROTARIAN -
 LYNN, MASS.

Style And Stability

CHARLOTTE DINERS

We Didn't Plant the Trees
 from which Charlotte Diners are made, but we certainly do clamp our eagle eye on to every stick of wood that comes into the Charlotte Shops. If it shows the slightest evidence of a mispent youth or premature old age, out it goes. There's no place for it in a

Charlotte Diner
 Ordinary dining chairs squeak and groan and quake through their short lives, but a Charlotte Diner improves with age and use like a fine old fiddle. Solid walnut, mahogany or quartered oak (no veneers) and seats of genuine leather, fine tapestry or hair cloth. To get an idea of the style you want you should have our illustrated catalog.

BILL GRAHAM, Rotarian.

CHARLOTTE CHAIR CO.
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The ultimate in furniture value. Good design—dependable upholstery. Assured by this mark of quality.

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LEATHER FACTORS
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The above firm is open for a sole agency in Great Britain for Glace Kid and Bottom Leather on commission basis. Good turnover assured on good lines.

Principals **ROTARIAN WALTER SEYMOUR**
ROTARIAN JAS. E. HARDING

Vision of Rotary

(Continued from page 136)

fine mettle within our organization, is it a wonder that the more timid of us, the less courageous of us, should find ourselves being uplifted and encouraged by their glorious unselfish acts?

But, are we just as unselfish in our relation to the work and success of Rotary? Do we unselfishly respond to the calls of Rotary? The test of unselfishness sometimes comes other than the call to give or sacrifice. It comes sometimes in the call of our President to perform some little task to make the Rotary meetings more enthusiastic or inspiring or to spread Rotary propaganda here or there. Shall we not in the very beginning of the new year resolve to respond more readily to the appeals of our President and the Board of Directors for work? I am sure if we do, our officers would find their tasks a little easier and more pleasant.

Then we need to emphasize over and over the necessity of cooperation. It has been the marvel of the world to see 25,000 of America's industries cooperating to win the war. It has been inspiring to see 100,000,000 of the American population with but a single mind and purpose, all cooperating to win the war. This spirit must not be permitted to die with the close of the war; it must be fostered and kept alive permanently.

Cooperation with one another in all forward and progressive movements; cooperation with one another in lifting the standard of business ethics; cooperation with one another in adjusting grievances, petty rivalries and putting the commercial business of this city on a live and let live basis; cooperation with all forces that tend to uphold, uplift and uphold decency and righteousness; cooperation with all, city, county, state and federal officials to uphold all laws, in condemning lawlessness, and to bring to justice those destructive forces that set a city back in its program of progress and advancement; and last, but not least, cooperation with our officers and Board of Directors in upholding the true purpose of Rotary and expressing a willingness to respond to any reasonable call by day or night; in these ways can we do our part.

The world has no use for a hypocrite, whether he be a church member or a Rotarian, or both. When we take the solemn pledge of the Rotary club, it is something more than a mere scrap of paper.

Don't think you can leave the elevating influence of a Rotary meeting and go out into the social, political or commercial world and live opposite to its high teachings and get away with it. Somebody is watching your life. Somebody is getting their impression of what Rotary means and stands for, not by what you say, but by what you do.

The world can get its only interpretation of Rotary thru the individual life of its members. Shall our lives represent a true exponent of what Rotary stands for, or shall they drag Rotary to the depths of the jest and criticism of a cynical public?

—Brame Hood, Rotary Club of Montgomery, Alabama, in address to the club.

Capes for Women

Sweet Sixteen—Cape of Good Hope.
 Twenty—Cape Flattery.
 Twenty-five—Cape Lookout.
 Thirty—Cape Fear.
 Forty—Cape Farewell.

Open Forum

(Continued from page 118)

and postal system, so that one could write a letter to Cape Town and enclose a stamp for reply without the bother of buying those special exchange slips which act as a sort of international substitute for postage.

We need an international coin, gold or silver, so that one would not have to stop and hunt a money changer every time a boundary was reached.

But we need also an inter-nation set of sound-characters that will mean the same the world over. Not that we shall use them in everyday home transactions, but to have them for exact scientific use.

The great World War started near Cetinje. How many do not know how that bunch of seven letters is pronounced? Yet we have known all those letters ever since we were babies. The first letter, C, may mean any one of four sounds, in as many different nations. The J also may mean any one of four sounds. Which does it happen to be?

We would make greater headway toward better understanding in the world if we had a simple means to indicate the pronunciation of names of places and peoples whom we wish to visit or with whom we hope to do business, or whom we try to describe.

You cannot make satisfactory headway in business or friendship with a man who cannot remember whether your name is Smith, O'Brien, McPherson, Genet, Ojeda, Baroffski, Jensen, Lundstrum, or Papageorgepoulos; and if it is all one to him as to your residence, because Chicago, Dallas, Calgary, Nogales and St. Augustine seem indistinguishable, the situation is worse yet.

But conditions are quite as bad as this for each of us every day of our lives as to names of men and places in all lands. The standardizing of alphabets, and the adoption as a scientific sound-code, of a sufficient number of letters to represent all the elementary sounds in common use by the great peoples of the earth, would be a long step toward acquaintance and better understanding.

—J. C. Ruppenthal, Major, judge advocate
U. S. Army, 604 Mills bldg., Washington, D. C.

The Business Man's Library

THE last man in any community to take full advantage of public library facilities has always been the business man and the practical man of affairs. Consequently the last man whom public libraries have made an effort to reach has been the business man and the said p. m. a.

Perhaps you think I am putting the effect before the cause; the egg before the hen. But it doesn't make any great difference. The fact remains that your Public Library is at present very little used by you, O, you business men, and consequently (or, again, vice versa), it is not now in a position to be very useful to you.

For we have been confronted with a peculiar dilemma. If we spend a lot of money getting ready for your demands for information of innumerable kinds, and if the demands do not then come, some of the watch-dogs of the treasury are going to criticize us for waste of public funds. And if we wait for the demands to come before we begin to get ready for them,

Send Flowers

for Easter

Nothing could be as appropriate as Flowers for Easter-time. Not only do they fulfill an important function in the celebration of a historical religious event, but they mark the passing of winter and the advent of the glorious awakening of all nature

No matter where you want flowers sent, just see, phone or write your local Rotary Florist and he will be pleased to take care of you

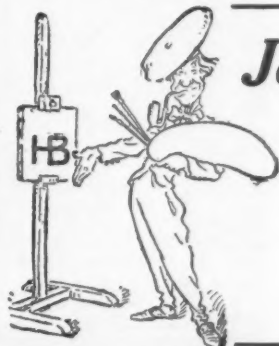
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Send Flowers



International Rotary
Convention

Salt Lake City JUNE
16-20



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Quaintest Place in America

A Wonderful Restaurant

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Branch at New Haven, Conn.

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Rotarian Francis J. Hemelryk,
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desires good agencies for Great
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scriptions of Canned Meats,
Fish, Fruits, Vegetables and
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A hotel of distinction
For guests of discrimination
With tariff in moderation

Near to the center of interest. Comfort-
ably distant from the area of confusion.

Stop at the Rotary Hotel next time you're
in New York. You will have my personal attention.

Write me for information budget with auto map,
etc., sent gratis.

Rotarian Copeland Townsend
Lessee-Director

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An illuminating account of the great
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Wrappers in Colors

THE KEHM FIETSCHE & MILLER CO.
430 West Erie Street, Chicago
E. R. Benedict—Rotarian

you are going to think we are so useless that
you'll never try us again. Simple, isn't it?

But we are going to change this condition
of affairs. We are going to gamble on the men
of this city knowing a good thing when they
see it, and I am counting on every Rotarian to
back me up in my efforts to make the Public
Library of value to every one of you; to every
business man; every mechanic and engineer;
every worker in every trade, in the city. For
the library ought to mean as much to the men
and women who do things, as to the people who
think things.

We want the library to be as classical as
possible for those who want classical literature.
But literature is not synonymous with classics,
or with fiction. There is a literature on some
subjects which must be interesting and valuable
to every one of you. It is going to take money
to acquire all this literature; it is going to take
time; and it is going to require the cooperation
of every Rotarian if our library is to be made
all that it should be.

—Seymour Thompson, Rotary Club of Sa-
vannah, Ga., in "The Rotary Spoke" of Sa-
vannah.

A Letter From Robbie

Somewhere in France.

I HAVE had the pleasure of meeting with the
other Rotarians in the Paris club three times
now, and their personnel is great.

This last trip I made was mostly with our
colored infantry, and they had and are doing some
fighting; in fact, they have to keep them busy
fighting the Hun or they will fight among them-
selves; they are so full of it.

You ought to have had one picture. We had
about 3,000 of them in a big barn almost roofless,
and so many holes in it. But there they were,
crowded 'round on their blankets and bedding,
while I stood on a table for an hour. I had on
the kilts. It was a sight. Whites of eyes, white
teeth, red lips and dark faces. Their humor came
quickly to the top and some of them rolled over
and laughed till we had to hold in for fear of
an explosion. It's a great blessing to be able
to bring humor out of fighting men.

At another of the camps, late at night, while
we were talking, fire broke out in one of the
temporary hut kitchens and the flare was too
good a mark for the Hun, so we had to move.

While I am cracking jokes and singing songs,
there is still a Rotary thread thru it all, and
sometimes it rolls itself up in verse. Here is "A
Rotary Philosophy Over a Tin Can," written
camped in an old stable just after the Germans
had dropt thirty-six bombs on the little town.
So, you see, I still have wheels and soft spots left:

ROTARY PHILOSOPHY ON A TIN CAN

An empty can! He gave it a kick
As it lay in his way on the road—
Cumbrous, useless, covered with dirt,
The home of the snail and the toad.

Trampled by horses, crushed by the wheels
Of wagons, or gun or of truck,
Wanted by no one, despised now by all,
It found its last home in the muck.
But what of the life of this useless thing?

Or the food or refreshment it brought
To the hungry soldiers, whose friend it had been
As it lightened or brightened their lot?

Oh, the hot, burning sun, it blistered our head;
And the dry, dusty air crackt our throats;
That can of sweet peaches or life-saving cream
Was surely a life-giving note.

When hungry and tired, the day's marching
done,
We crept in our hole for the night;

No fires were lighted, no kitchens were near;
We longed for a small or a bite;

'Twas then that the canned beans
We lugged in our sacks,
Or the bully beef preat in the tin,
Was sure a life-saver for every poor chap
And brought back his vigor and vim.

Sure, every tin can its work it has done,
No matter how rusty its coat.
Its service has rendered, its duty has done
Tho now muck and dirt is its lot.

So all human life may be like the tin can—
Full of comfort and help in its day;
But when service is rendered and work has been
done
Don't waste it or throw it away.

But comfort the weak and the broken,
Give succor and help to the man.
No matter what cause may have been his down-
fall,

Don't treat like you would an old can.
—Robbie Robertson, Rotary Club of Oakland,
Calif.

Our Competitor Guests

OUR Competitors may not know about Ro-
tary. It is founded upon and inspired by
its motto: "HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES
BEST."

We do not think we are any better than our
competitors, but we are trying our best to be.

We do not think that we are the only ones
who know how to help the community, but we
try to leave no stone unturned in the way of
community progress.

If we accomplish more it is because we serve
more. Service is the coin in which humanity's
debts are paid. Do we think often enough of
what we owe to humanity? There is the long
list of liberties, food, clothes, houses, heat, light,
civilization, church, school, order, safety, con-
venience, comfort—we owe somebody for all
these.

No, sir; we cannot pay for them with cash.
Who can pay a nurse enough money to expose
herself to some dread contagion to save the life
of your family? Who can offer sufficient re-

WEAR THE ROTARY EMBLEM ENJOY THE DISTINCTION OF BEING A ROTARIAN



No. 71 10K \$2.00 Each
14K \$2.50 Each



No. 72 10K \$1.75 Each
14K \$2.25 Each



No. 73 10K \$1.25 Each

ACTUAL SIZES.

ENAMELED ROTARY PURPLE BLUE.

Made by THE MILLER JEWELRY COMPANY, Greenwood Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
CLIFF. MILLER, Pres., Rotarian.

Obtain from your Rotary Jeweler or write us direct

muneration to the soldier to go over the top for humanity's sake? Who can ever pay his mother for her entrance into the shadows and her long vigils for his life?

What we must realize is that we cannot pay humanity for our heritage except in the coin of service.

We never can be happy just working for ourselves. The only genuine joy is in trying to make another happy.

Rotary gives opportunity for large service. It pays large dividends. They are not returnable for taxation. We recommend it.

The rules of Rotary permit only one man in each business or profession to belong—but it does not prevent any man in the community having the Rotary spirit. Our hope is that you, our competitor-guests, will find us better business men and better citizens because Rotarians.

We do not consider ourselves self-appointed guardians of the ideals and program of our various community activities—we just happen to be the lucky ones in catching the Rotary plan first.

Rotarians do not, with smirking self-complacency, feel that they are ordained to represent all their competitors, but they do want to be such men that their competitors will be proud of them. In other words, because of the service which we render we hope to be known and accepted of all men. This is the spirit of Rotary.

—Statement made to guests at "Competitors' Meeting" of the Rotary Club of Independence, Kansas.

The Dream of a King

ONCE upon a time, as the story goes, King Kalakaua, the last of the Hawaiian kings, had a dream. And it was a fair one to think upon.

In the sunshine of his palace, there wafted before his eyes a vision of a kingdom of many isles. His was the fantastic idea of the dreamer. He saw the whole of the Pacific, all Polynesia united. The Empire of the Pacific, with one flag, the striped flag of old Hawaii, floating supreme over many islands. King Kalakaua made big plans for the consolidation of the thousands of islands in the Pacific Ocean. And when the dream should come true, as he hoped it would, he would be the monarch. But soapbubbles always break.

Honolulu Rotarians have remembered that King Kalakaua was a dreamer. They remembered that he had dreamed of an Empire of the Pacific. And the Rotary spirit brought back the rainbow that appeared to the monarch in that afternoon sky. They have planted it anew in their own club. They now want to see the dream come true.

The Rotary grasp of the ideal has changed it somewhat. Rotary spirit isn't the spirit of conquest that unites Polynesia under the flag of the conqueror. The spirit that is permeating Hawaii is the spirit of winning the islands of the sea and the countries bordering on the Pacific with the spirit of friendship and brotherly love.

The stick-together spirit of Aloha Land extends to the lands of the Pacific the open-armed desire to unit all under the banner of peace and fair-dealing.

They call it another name in Hawaii; but the spirit is Rotary. The principle that he who leads must be the servant of all is the actuating motive.

So in Hawaii a group of men from many races

The LANDERS BROS. Co.

Manufacturers of
Buckram, Webbing, Gimp
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UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE and AUTOMOBILES

Mohair and Auto Top Material
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Dept. R4, Toledo, Ohio

Your Concrete Floors Shall Never Dust Again

You can dustproof them and waterproof them by simply flushing on the colorless liquid chemical hardener.

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For Every Concrete Floor

Lapidolith acts chemically on the Portland Cement converting it into a granite-hard mass, creating an unbreakable grip on the sand so that the friction of walking and trucking cannot grind it out.

Let us refer you to users of Lapidolith in your city and in your line.

Today send for sample flask, Lapidolithized block and book of testimonials, proof-in-advance.

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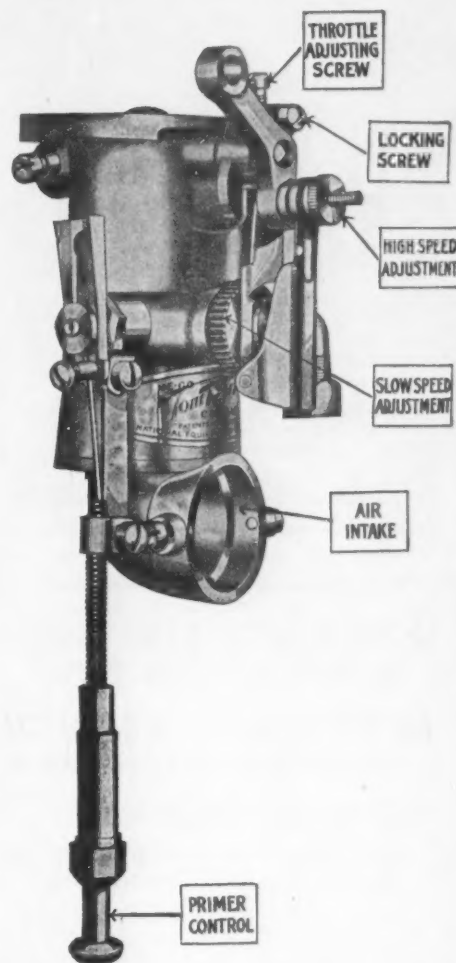
You are invited to send us your terms for collecting items in your vicinity.

Write for our terms for good "Rotary Brand" of service.

R. F. CHAPIN, SECRETARY
Member Chicago Rotary Club

NECO Tom Thumb CARBURETER

A Midget in Size — A Giant in Power



Tom Thumb Carburetors are made to fit practically every automobile and truck manufactured, and will give equal service to each—

First, by giving more power;

Second, by giving greater mileage, and

Third, by giving greater ease in handling.

In fact, there is such a wide difference between Tom Thumb and all other carburetors that you can thoroughly appreciate the Tom Thumb only by giving it a trial. This you can do under our "Money back if not satisfied" guarantee.

Write for further particulars.

An excellent proposition for dealers.

Manufactured by

The National Equipment Co.

E. G. Atkins, Sec., Rotarian

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CHICAGO, ILL.

How To Get The Cap Out Of The Milk Bottle

is the consumer's first thought

Then—there's a hunt for some suitable implement next—the squirting milk soils the table-cloth, or one's clothing—Curtain.

To the consumer's delight all this is changed when the



is used.

No worry—no hunt—no spill—no cuss words. And, Milk Dealers, the Perfection Pull Cap works in any capper. Very little extra cost, if any. Can you afford not to send for samples and prices?

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IS YOUR HAIR WORTH TWO DOLLARS?
Then use **HAR-ZON-TITE**.

ARE YOU LOSING IT? IS IT LIFELESS?
Use **HAR-ZON-TITE** and save it.

HAVE YOU ANY DANDRUFF?
Eradicate it immediately by the **HAR-ZON-TITE** treatment.

HAR-ZON-TITE is radically different from anything else. It has been used with remarkable success in a Physician's practice since 1903 and is really a wonderful preparation which will produce almost immediate results. Hence we sell it with an absolute guarantee of money back unless it gives perfect satisfaction, and we know no stronger method of expressing our absolute faith in **HAR-ZON-TITE**.

Delivered to you prepaid for two dollars. In ordering mention name of your Druggist and whether Rotarian or not.

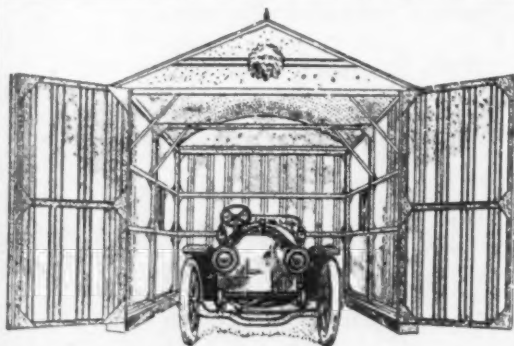
If you are skeptical send card for convincing copy-righted booklet "Five Minutes of Hair Sense." It is unique, easy reading and gives you valuable information. Still, why waste time when you can try **HAR-ZON-TITE** at our risk?

The Carleton Company

170 Summer Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. F. B. Carleton, Rotarian

**"TO KEEP THEM BOTH EXACTLY RIGHT,
TREAT HAIR AND SCALP WITH HAR-ZON-TITE"**



Okay Fireproof Garage

Portable, slightly, convenient. Reduces maintenance cost and fire hazard. Simple to erect. The cost of housing your car in a public garage for two years will pay for the Okay Garage. Comes to you complete. Hardware, locks, hinges, windows, guttering, down spouts, etc.

Build by and for **ROTARIANS**
We guarantee satisfaction to the users of the Okay Garage. Write for catalogue and prices.

O. K. Harry Steel Company
2334 Papin St. - - St. Louis

Pretty Soft for ROTARIANS

That's what Rotarians tell Fred when they talk about Fred Scarff's Shaving Cream, because—this delightful shaving necessity renders the beard soft and easily shaveable—it takes the "pull" out of shaving, provided you have a reasonably sharp razor.



Fred Scarff's Shaving Cream

Is made for the salt of the earth. Rotarians are among these. Your heretofore favorite shaving cream, stick or powder is going to lose out; you'll appreciate this more comfortable way of shaving. It costs more to make than ordinary cream, yet you get a large-size tube for 85 cents at drug stores.

If your druggist does not happen to have it, send remittance to us direct and it will be mailed to you postpaid.

The Fred W. Scarff Co.
350 N. Clark St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

"C & C" (Cantrell & Cochrane) Ginger Ale The Champagne of Ireland

Over fifteen centuries ago St. Patrick's Well in Dublin was famous throughout Ireland.

Today the waters of this historic well are drunk the world over in "C & C" Ginger Ale.

"C & C" has the life, the sparkle, the delicious crispness of champagne, without the fire.

See that you have "C & C" at the Club weekly luncheon and the monthly dinner and order in a dozen of "C & C" for your home.

Made by **CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Ltd.**
(Established 1852)
DUBLIN & BELFAST

Agents for U.S.A., Messrs. Edward & John Burke, Ltd., 616-620 West 46th St. NEW YORK.
who will give full information to Rotarians as to nearest point from which to obtain supplies



and countries have banded themselves together to see the "Hands Around the Pacific" movement a fraternal grouping of all nations for the mutual benefit and lasting friendship and peace of the mighty ocean.

Hawaii has pioneered. Rather Alexander Hume Ford has pioneered. To him is due the credit of the first organization. He has caught the vision of Kalakaua, has traveled thruout the isles and is a student of many peoples. The influence of the Pan-Pacific movement has spread to every country on the Pacific. Mr. Ford believes that the principle of a peace is a closer understanding of racial differences and he has won the admiration and confidence of the people, which has meant their support and co-operation.

The Paradise Isles welcome a man for being a man, irrespective of his color or creed and this spirit has done much to develop the spirit in Hawaii.

Kalakaua was right when he considered Hawaii the most logical place for the capital of the empire. As the "Cross Roads of the Pacific," Hawaii holds the most advantageous position of any of the islands. The route of steamers to the Orient, Australia and the Americas touch at Honolulu. The beauty and splendor of the semi-tropical paradise invite the travelers of the world.

—Rolla K. Thomas, Rotary Club of Honolulu, T. H.

The Penny Comes to Butte

AS usual, it took a Rotarian to do it. At least one is to blame for it, and another is to profit by it.

Years ago, when the wild, wild West prided itself on the number of sure-shot bad gun-men, small change was never thought of. First the old miners traded in gold dust, then they used a few silver dollars, by way of diversion.

And when the buffalo began to disappear, and the Indian took the long, long trail to new reservations which he did not want or like, the fifty cent piece came into vogue, and later, when there weren't any buffalo roaming the plains, the quarter, dime, nickel, and finally the penny came into general use thruout the West, and he who wanted to find a real city of the old even-change type, had to go to Butte, Montana—the only place with plate glass and electric lights which spurned the copper cent.

Butte has always been a little bit different from any other city on earth. Some folks say it is because of the altitude, but up at the state capital, Helena, they just say "Butte is Butte" and that means that no other explanations are necessary.

It was predicted that when war taxes were put into effect a year or so ago, Butte would bow to the penny, but she didn't. Then the food administrator said something about even change, but the merchants used postage stamps to make change, and the penny still circulated freely out of, but not in, Butte.

But a Rotarian spilled the beans. It was all an accident, but it has happened anyhow, and Butte has come to use the penny. Said Rotarian is J. R. Wharton, manager of the Butte Electric Railway Company, which has subsisted on a more or less (mostly less) profitable business for years, and which is owned by Rotarian William G. Clark, former United States Senator. Recently it was decided to ask the state public utilities commission for permission to increase rates. So

Rotarian Wharton askt a clean-cut jump from 5 to 10 cents on city car fares.

But, alas and alack, the commission resides at Helena, and there pennies are known to have been found in business men's pockets at various times during the last twenty or twenty-five years. So the decision was a six-cent fare, instead of a ten, and Butte on December 10th, 1918, condescended to use the long despised copper cent and not say "keep the change."

Old timers find something pathetic about the coming of the penny to Butte—something almost as epochal as the landing of Columbus or the discovery of Last Chance Gulch or the outbreak of Carrie Nation. The Rotarian who owns the street car system, and the other one who manages it, aren't so fond of the proposition either—they can't help thinking of the four cents they askt for and didn't get.

And strangest of all is that right in Butte are the world's greatest copper mines, employing 12,000 or 15,000 men day and night to dig the stuff pennies are made of, and without this stuff, Butte would have past into history long ago along with other deserted and abandoned mining camps that flourisht in the days of the dollar and half dollar and quarter, and before Rotarians commenced running city railways.

—Philip S. Rush, Rotary Club of Butte, Mont.

Broadening the Club

WITH the coming of the fall each year there should be evidences of increasing attendance in the meetings of the club, which up to the present has not been manifested to the degree that had been hoped for. In looking over the bunch on hand during the past few meetings, I can, with few exceptions, make up a list of names of those who will be on hand at the next meeting.

This observation is not new by any means. It's one that could have been applied in a general way for the past few years, and is the real reason why the club has not developept along the lines of Rotary principles that it should.

You don't get anything for nothing in this world and you get out of Rotary just what you put in it. The membership says: "Make the meetings so attractive that I can't stay away," when it should say: "How can I help in making the meetings attractive in addition to merely being on hand."

The tendency is to let George do it and George in this case consists generally of the president, the members who have charge of the luncheon program committee, and one guest who has been invited to talk to us.

You pay as you enter, say a few words to your neighbor at the table, and then beat it. I never saw such a cold blooded club. Are you one of the small percentage that will linger five minutes to say an appropriate word to the man who has talkt to you on some important topic? Have you ever stopt to shake hands with a Rotarian from some other part of the country? Have you ever gone out of your way to make yourself known to a new member, give him a welcome and help start him right?

The Biggest Benefit

Did you ever happen to think that one of the biggest things you ever got from your school days was the benefits of association. This same thing is the big thing in Rotary; it's the rubbing up against the other fellow; you get it by taking part in the meeting after you get there.

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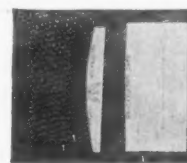
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meeting where the attendance is good, where many of the members are heard from in a dozen or more different ways, what is the big thing you notice? It's PEP. You possibly heard a good speaker besides yourself, but the big impression you carry away is the atmosphere of the bunch and what you gained by rubbing up against the live ones.

There has been more or less publicity for the club in connection with activity in driving affairs and war work during the past year or so. The outsider has a pretty good opinion of the club, which has been deservedly earned, but which could have been larger in degree had there been more cooperation and Georges.

In the various campaigns where your name has appeared on the list to serve, did you show up? I remember one drive where I was asked to captain a team on very short notice. The other captains had picked off the old stand-ups, but I took a chance. I telephoned, wrote, and lined up eleven who promised, and got three; one was called out of town the first day, one worked two days and one stuck with me the whole drive. The others were called up every day; of course there are excuses, but then what's the use.

Knocking Out Selfishness

We all have too much selfishness in our make-up and you would be surprised what an antidote a little service, a little giving of yourself is to knock it out of your system. I knew a fellow who was in the club a few weeks and resigned. I asked him why. His reason was that he couldn't see returns in the shape of orders to justify the payment of the club dues. We didn't have him long enough to teach him differently and he wasn't big enough to see the big thing in Rotary himself. It went way over his head.

The demands of Rotary are different from other organizations. This is a club town and a prevalent idea and one that can be applied legitimately in many instances is simply pay your dues when you get in and attend when you feel like it. This method applied to a Rotary Club leads to dry rot and everything else that a Rotary Club shouldn't be.

To survive, to grow, to improve—we have got to have attendance, we ought to have fellowship and service, and we should strive for a high plane of membership that would give it.

I am a believer in drastic action to attain these ends. You know as well as I what is meant.—
Member of the Rotary Club of —

®

Thank You

I have been reading THE ROTARIAN, each issue since they have come to me. . . . Every article and little item, from the editorials down, are of exceptionally high character and quickly disclose the fact that a man must step live and continuously to become and remain a good Rotarian.

—N. E. Degan, Rotary Club of Grand Rapids, Mich., manager Aetna Life Insurance Company.

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Blame the Tailor

The young matron was seated one spring morning on the piazza of her pretty suburban cottage, busily engaged in plying her needle. A coat of her husband's was in her lap. Looking up from her work, when her husband appeared in the doorway, the young woman exclaimed, somewhat fretfully:

"Really, dear, it is too bad, the careless way your tailor put this button on. This is the sixth time I have had to sew it on for you."

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